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Japan to Assist Emigration Of 5,000,000 to Manchoukuo; Army Backs Plan to Colonize

Human Wall of Farmers Seen as Reserve for Armed Forces

$600,000,000 Cost

Soviets Rush to Fill Empty Spaces Around Lake Baikal For Same Reason

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—The Overseas Ministry here has drawn up a plan of state-aided emigration of Japanese farmers to Manchoukuo, designed to place 5,000,000 settlers on the land at an estimated cost of 2,000,000,000 yen (about $600,000,000 at present rates of exchange). The Japanese Government, according to this scheme, would furnish 800,000,000 yen; the remainder of the funds would come from the settlers themselves and from railway and shipping companies and other organizations interested in promoting settlement in Manchuokuo.

Japanese military opinion is strongly in favor of energetic colonization measures in Manchuokuo.

There's a Manchu Army

A native Manchoukuo army has been organized; but, although it exceeds 100,000 in numbers, it leaves much to be desired from the standpoint of loyalty, morale and fighting efficiency. Cases when units of the Manchoukuan troops have passed over to the insurgent "bandits" or have sold arms to them are not unknown. The Japanese officers who have organized the Manchoukuo army have thoughtfully left it without artillery or airplanes or other modern weapons which might be dangerous in possibly disloyal hands.

A human wall of Japanese colonies, largely peopled by sturdy young farmers, many of them ex-servicemen, would be a valuable reserve for the Kwantung Army, which is now obliged to guard a long frontier and to carry on continual harassing campaigns against elusive bandits in the more hilly country.

Chinese Immigrants

The figure of 5,000,000 settlers over a period of two decades is not large compared with the number of Chinese who were entering the country before the Japanese occupation. It is estimated that during the three years 1927, 1928 and 1929, 3,000,000 Chinese, mostly from Shantung Province, which was then suffering very much from gross misgovernment and chronic famines, settled in Manchoukuo as immigrants.

On the other hand, the figures of Japanese settlement on the land in Manchoukuo up to the present time are remarkably small. Up to 1931 the Japanese were not permitted to own land outside the restricted area of the Kwantung Leased Territory and the Railway Zone. But during the five years since the Mukden "incident" less than 3000 Japanese seem to have settled in Manchoukuo as farmers, according to the best available official information. Some 1800 able official information.

Cold Climate

There have been several reasons for the extremely slow development of Japanese colonization. The average Japanese dislikes a cold climate; and the northern part of Manchoukuo, where most of the land suitable for colonization is to be found, has very severe winters. The disturbed condition of Manchoukuo, with mobile guerrilla bands operating in many regions off the main railway lines, has been no inducement to prospective settlers; Japanese settlements would be natural targets of attack for "bandits" who are at least partially animated by nationalist spirit.

The fact that the Chinese peasant can underlive the Japanese is another serious obstacle to successful colonization. A Japanese with long experience in Manchuria suggested to me that only a mass colonization movement which would establish thousands of new homesteads at the same time could count on success.

Race With U. S. S. R.

So the future of Japanese colonization in Manchoukuo seems to depend on the issue of a struggle of conflicting factors. Pressure of population and army and governmental encouragement are in favor of a substantial immigration movement into Manchoukuo; it remains to be seen whether this combination of forces will overcome the negative factors which have hitherto kept the flow of Japanese farm immigrants to the mainland so extremely small.

In this matter of state sponsored migration, something of a race largely inspired by military considerations, is in progress between the Soviet Union and Japan. The Soviet Union is eager to fill up the vast and relatively empty spaces east of Lake Baikal with new settlers, just as Japan wishes to tighten its grip on Manchukuo by colonizing.

Acme

Japan's Pioneers

First Emigrant-Farmers Starting Out. Most of the Men Chosen Are Army Reservists Trained in Warfare

China Prepares Strong Defenses To Halt Invasion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—New China, neither externally bombastic nor inwardly anti-foreign but quietly determined that a firm stand must be taken, confronts Japan's encroachments and says that the limit has been reached.

This is the picture seen by experienced observers both foreign and Chinese who believe that for the first time in many years a central government of China is showing a firm backbone of resistence.

In spite of aggression from abroad, the chief preoccupation of the Chinese Government has been the task of internal rehabilitation in a score of forms. The Government wishes this to remain its chief preoccupation. Even in time of crisis, Nanking's position is rather that of holding off a foreign aggressor with one hand while still keeping the other busy at the task of setting the Chinese house in order.

The several Shanghai "incidents" have illustrated this perfectly. Military preparations have been made, including a number of important emergency measures such as preparations of motor transport, concentration of troops south of the city, and probably some provision for aircraft in readiness for any emergency. But these preparations have been of an obviously precautionary and defensive nature, with nothing provocative about them.

Airplanes reported rushed to aid Suiyuan: Page 2.

Reich Protests Anew on Soviet Sabotage Trial

Sentence of German Citizen Stirs Berlin Press to Attack Moscow

Held 'Incredible'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Nov. 23 — Germany, through its Ambassador to Moscow, Count Friedrich von der Schulenberg, has again protested to the Soviet Government against the sentence passed on a German subject at the sabotage trial at Novosibirsk.

This makes the fourth official protest during the past fortnight.

Count von der Schulenberg demands that an appeal for clemency against the sentence of execution on Emil Stückling should immediately be entered, adding that the charges brought againt Stückling are incredible.

Call It Provocation

The Novosibirsk verdict, the German press unanimously declares today, corresponds with the Soviet conception of justice which is: "give us the man and we will supply the necessary paragraphs."

Under such headlines as "Moscow organizes murder" and "Moscow's latest provocation," the press here explains this action of the Soviets as due either to the necessity for making others responsible for the failure of Russia's economic system or to Bolshevik anger at its impotence in the Spanish civil war. The moral is offered to that part of Europe still outside the anti-Bolshevik front, which the Third Reich wishes to initiate, is that now Bolshevism can be seen in its proper light as "an abyss of murder on the edge of Europe."

No Break Yet

Nevertheless, inquiries here today do not indicate that a decision has been taken to break off diplomatic relations with the Soviets. German-Russian trade has done far better during 1936 than during 1935. The ultimate decision as to future action naturally rests with Reichsführer Hitler, himself.

Meanwhile the negotiations to bring Japan into the front against Communism still find no comment in the German press, though in official circles here it is now admitted that reports of conversations between the two states are not entirely without foundation.

Trotzky's Leadership Accused With Gestapo In Sabotage Convictions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Nov. 23—Nine defendants in the sabotage trial, including the German engineer, whose name is now given as Emil Stückling, have been sentenced to execution by the Novosibirsk court for organizing the fatal mine disaster at Kemerovo, Siberia.

Court decided that Stückling was an agent of the Gestapo—the German secret political police—sent for the purpose of wrecking Soviet industries. The prosecutor alleged that Stückling received his instructions from Berlin and from Novosibirsk, where a German consul was resident.

Clemency pleas in Soviet conspiracy: Page 6.

A. F. of L. Vote Asks Licenses For Business

Unions Endorse Curb on Machinery Used in Interstate Trade

Threat of Bolt

TAMPA, Fla., Nov. 23 (AP)—The American Federation of Labor voted unanimously today to give all possible "moral and financial" assistance to the strike against Remington-Rand, Inc., office equipment concern. Awaiting a report from the resolutions committee on the John L. Lewis "revolt," expected late today, the convention heard Vernon Crofoot of Syracuse, N. Y., accuse Remington-Rand of spending $1,000,000 to break the six-months-old walkout.

By Frederick W. Carr

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TAMPA, Fla., Nov. 23—Continued investigation of the use of violence in industry in combatting strikes and other union activity was asked by the American Federation of Labor here today in recommending to the United States Senate a further appropriation for the LaFollette committee.

State legislation against detective agencies hiring out for forceful service to employers was advised by William Green, president of the federation, for the promotion of state labor federations. He reported that Wisconsin already had enacted such a law.

Licensing Bill Endorsed

Support for the federal licensing of corporations in interstate commerce was voted by the A. F. of L. for the third time in recent conventions.

The federation will seek to have included in the O'Mahoney licensing bill or other legislation provisions requiring data twice a year on the number of employees, the number of man-hours worked, total amount of the pay roll and total amount of sales.

Uniform accounting, similar to the uniform system of bookkeeping installed on railroads by the Interstate Commerce Commission also is asked. Unfair trade practices would be curbed, labor policies of the Government carried out, and a check placed on monopoly.

A new split in organized labor is being debated quietly among delegates to here. This bolt, if it should come, would carry hundreds of thousands of skilled mechanics

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

'Bootleg' Miners Threaten Boycott If N. Y. Bars Coal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 23—William C. Dodge, New York county prosecutor, and officials of the city and State have before them today a warning by Earl Humphrey, head of the Independent Anthracite Miners' Association, that "bootleg" miners of the anthracite region of Pennsylvania would adopt retaliatory measures immediately if the output of the illicitly operated coal mines of the Keystone State was outlawed in New York. A boycott would be the weapon the miners would adopt, Mr. Humphrey declared.

"Bootleg" coal has developed into a $32,000,000 a year industry, Mr. Humphrey continued, and in the last 12 months New York city has taken about 400,000 tons of this anthracite. These mining operations have received the unofficial sanction of Pensylvania authorities inasmuch as they have taken no steps to stop them, notwithstanding reported protests of mine owners.

Surveys of the anthracite region have revealed that sentiment there was largely in favor of the miners and that local trade depended largely upon them. With over-production and competition from other fuels, mine owners found operation of these mines unprofitable and thousands of miners were thrown out of jobs. These men then began operation on a small scale of the closed properties which since have run into a big "industry."

Mr. Humphrey held that coal is a natural resource and had "been stolen from the workers by the bankers and coal operators." He denied categorically a statement by coal operators that the market for anthracite did not justify expansion of operations.

"Independent operators are mining and selling coal at a profit in the very region where these big companies say it cannot be done," he continued. "What have they done to expand the market? Virtually nothing in the matter of advertising or salesmanship in the past few years. We have succeeded in selling 'hard' coal where anthracite was never sold before—right in the bituminous coal section."

Mr. Humphrey justified the "bootlegging" of coal on every ground, declaring that the people of the anthracite region of Pennsylvania felt the miners had been forced into competition with the big coal companies by economic pressure resulting from the wholesale closing down of collieries. He declared he had used his influence to prevent radical elements from seizing control and to prevent violence and sabotage. The interests he represented were determined nevertheless to carry on the operations until sufficient mines were reopened by the big companies to take care of the unemployed, he added.

Sound That Burns, Glass That Bends

Patent Group Also Sees Sun Run Engine and Vaporize Water

Is Like Magic

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23—Electric wires whose short-circuiting blows no fuse and does no harm, a solar "power house" using the sun's rays to run a steam engine, sound of such high frequency that water is vaporized by it and glass melted, rubber made from chemically treated coal and limestone, and glass as strong as steel and softer than silk—constitute some of the spectacular "rabbits" pulled from modern inventors' hats today at the centennial celebrations of the United States patent system.

The occasion might very well have been mistaken for a meeting of the world's leading magicians exhibiting their latest stock-in-trade were it not for the distinguished performers, many of whom held several college degrees and a record of previous successful patents. Even to the "rabbit" act the show was complete, for in order to illustrate growth experiments in mice, Dr. Arthur Steinberg of Philadelphia concluded his talk by pulling pairs of white mice from several pockets.

Control of Electrical Current

Dr. Albert W. Hull of General Electric demonstrated thyratron tubes. These are giant vacuum tubes for turning alternating current into direct or vice versa, so that it can be transmitted economically over long distances as direct current and then be changed back to alternating current for local distribution.

Such a system is already in operation experimentally in Schenectady, N. Y., carrying a load of 15,000 volts. Only direct current need be transmitted over power lines in this system, and as the electric load is increased or decreased, the voltage rises or falls while the current remains constant. Thus short circuits, the arch enemies of high voltage, alternating current systems, become harmless.

Dr. Charles G. Abbot, of Smithsonian Institution demonstrated his latest solar engine, actually a power house and engine combined. It represents man's most practical approach to obtaining energy directly from the sun.

Just a Little Quiet Heat

Inasmuch as all energy on earth is derived originally from the sun, Dr. Abbot does not hold his discoveries unusual—just a little more direct, he says, than the cumbersome processes necessary to form coal beds and make use of them, or call on the cycle of evaporation to redistribute rainfall in order to have water power available.

The State of New Mexico alone, according to him, receives 100 times as much energy each year from the sun as is bound up in all the coal, oil and water power used annually in the United States. The new solar power system is not quite ready for exhibition, but Dr. Abbot hopes to have it completed in time to exhibit late in December when the researchists gather again in Atlantic City.

The peculiar property of light to travel sometimes in only one direction, a property called polarization, has been known for 300 years, but until now has always been a laboratory curiosity.

To Avert Headlight Glare

It is soon destined to become of very practical value for removing headlight glare from night driving, the research parade disclosed. The theory of this feat was discussed by Dr. L. W. Chubb of Westinghouse and illustrated practically by George W. Wheelwright III of Boston.

Representing the physics of sound was Dr. R. W. Wood of Johns Hopkins University who told of strange phenomena discovered in connection with ultra-high-frequency sound waves, vibrating far above the scale

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

Wide World

Solar Engine and Men Who Made It

Dr. C. G. Abbot, Secretary of Smithsonian Institution, Inventor of Motor

L. B. Clark, Assistant to Dr. Abbot

L. A. Filmen, Assistant to Dr. Abbot

London to Ban Arms Cargoes In British Ships to Spain; Anglo-French Policy United

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 23—The British Government has decided upon two-fold action, firstly, rendering a clash unlikely to result from the threatened blockade of Spanish ports by Gen. Francisco Franco, and, secondly, maintaining Britain's own position of strict non-intervention in the Spanish troubles.

This is the interpretation placed in the lobby upon the announcement by British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden in Parliament today.

Protection Pledged

Mr. Eden said that legislation will be immediately introduced forbidding British ships to carry war materials from any foreign country to any port in Spain, also assuring protection for all British shipping against interference from vessels of either side outside the three-mile limit.

Mr. Eden also said that Britain had not so far accorded belligerent rights at sea to either faction in the Spanish struggle and had no present intention of doing so.

Cheers for Eden

Challenged by Opposition speakers to say why British shipping should be denied the privilege of participation in the Spanish arms-carrying trade permitted to foreign vessels, Mr. Eden was cheered when he replied that the United Kingdom would do what it considered to be right, irrespective of action elsewhere.

A Hint to Franco

The hint to the Franco insurgents that if they want Britain to accord General Franco belligerent rights he must undertake to protect British nationals, British shipping and British property generally is understood to underlie Mr. Eden's statement in the Commons today that the British Government "have no present intention of according such rights."

Mr. Eden's statement followed a number of comings and goings in Downing street today and yesterday. First there was a surprise meeting of Cabinet ministers followed today by visits from German Ambassador Joachim von Ribbentrop, French Ambassador Charles Corbin and Spanish Ambassador Pablo de Azcarate. Herr von Ribbentrop, however, is described as having paid a purely "courtesy" call on the British Premier, whom he had not previously seen since his official arrival.

As far as M. Corbin is concerned it is understood that France strongly urged Britain not to grant the belligerent rights which for purely technical reasons Britain appears to feel might be advisable. For the moment, however, psychological and political reasons have prevented Britain from taking this step.

Invitation to Fascists

Meanwhile diplomatic observers hope that other countries will follow the British lead and outlaw arms traffic to Spanish ports. The opinion is expressed that if the authoritarian states, where the arms trade is directly under state auspices, would only follow the example of the democratic countries in which the trade is still mainly in private hands, the Spanish civil war would soon come to an end from lack of material.

British Crew Reports Mishap to Spanish Ship

LONDON, Nov. 23 (AP)—How two mysterious explosions disabled the Spanish Government cruiser Miguel de Cervantes off Cartagena Sunday was related today in a wireless message from the British destroyer Glowworm.

The Glowworm, which was cruising off the southeastern Spanish port, reported the Cervantes listed suddenly and then was towed into port. There were no other details.

Defenders of Madrid hasten exodus of noncombatants: Page 3.

New Deal Wins By N. Y. Victory For Wages Tax

Supreme Court Splits 4-4 on Upholding Unemployment Measure

Stone Was Absent

Act Provides for Levy on Pay Rolls for Benefit of Unemployed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23—In the first major decision involving the New Deal since the Roosevelt landslide, the Supreme Court has split evenly, 4 to 4, Mr. Justice Stone being absent, with the effect of upholding the New York State Unemployment Insurance Law.

Since this act is generally similar to the state legislation required under the new Federal Social Security Act, and since Mr. Justice Stone, if he had been present, would, it is assumed, have voted on the side of the "liberals," the decision today is accepted as a New Deal victory.

Its immediate effect in Washington is to revive the old cry that the "Supreme Court follows the election returns," although many more cases must come before the court to determine whether such a judgment is premature.

Loses Precedent Status

The absence of Mr. Justice Stone prevents the case from being used as a precedent because of the lack of a majority either for or against the law. In such circumstances a written opinion is not handed down.

The division today emphasized more dramatically than almost anything that has gone before the deep and constant fissure within the court between the so-called "liberals" and "conservatives."

Although the names of the judges in the 4-to-4 decision today were not announced, Washington took it for granted that the same cleavage had held good on this case which has occurred constantly since the New Deal legislation began to come before it.

"Conservative and Liberal"

The four "conservatives" are Van Devanter, McReynolds, Sutherland and Butler; the "liberals" are Brandeis, Stone and Cardozo. The Chief Justice and particularly Mr. Justice Roberts have been the principal variables or unfixed quantities in the court, and with Mr. Justice Stone absent, it is taken for granted that they joined Brandeis and Cardozo in this case.

If the acquisition of Mr. Justice Roberts by the "liberals" should be permanent, whether subtly influenced or not by the election result, then it would swing the sharply divided and delicately posed majority over to the "liberal" side, as it has already in a number of cases. Largely on the voice of this one judge depends whether monumental legislative matters are called constitutional or unconstitutional.

Counting the case today as a victory, the New Deal score to date follows:

For the New Deal

Case	Court Vote
TVA	8 to 1
Gold Clause	5 to 4
N. Y. Unemployment Insurance	4 to 4

Against

Hot Oil	8 to 1
Railroad Pensions	5 to 4
NRA	9 to 0
Farm Mortgage Moratorium	9 to 0
AAA	6 to 3
Rice Millers	9 to 0
Securities Act, 1933	6 to 3
Guffey Act	6 to 3
Municipal Bankruptcy Act	5 to 4

Expressed in another way, the wide division of opinion within the court on what constitutes constitutional matter may be seen by the records of the individual judges.

Consistent McReynolds

Mr. Justice McReynolds, for example, has voted against the New Deal in every one of 11 major cases so far, down to today. Mr. Justices Butler and Van Devanter have each voted against the New Deal 10 times, and for it only once.

On the other hand, on the "liberal" side, Mr. Justice Cardozo has found for the New Deal eight times and against it only three; Mr. Justices Stone and Brandeis have found for it seven times and against it only four times.

The Chief Justice has opposed the New Deal seven times although in one of these decisions, the Guffy Act, he did not go the whole way with the "conservatives"—and has voted for four of its acts. Mr. Justice Roberts has voted against it nine times, and approved it twice.

On the case today, because of Mr. Justice Stone's liberal tendencies it was believed almost certain that the New York law would ultimately be upheld by a majority opinion if new cases are brought before there is any change in the court's present personnel.

Why Didn't Court Wait?

Today's action leaves untold why the court did not delay its opinion until Mr. Justice Stone could be back on the bench. In this event, no matter which way Mr. Justice Stone voted, the verdict would have been decisive, formal opinions would have been handed down, and a precedent would have been set. Such a delay, it is assumed, would have required only a few weeks, since the justice is expected back on the bench in a month.

Washington is likely to speculate on this for a long time. The most credible explanation seems to be that

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Monday, Nov. 23

Art—Expands as New Deal Activity

The AAA may have been plowed under, but one A still seems to loom large in the Government's alphabetical firmament. It is the A standing for art. Efforts to extend and perpetuate the Government's art activities, now linked to relief, are reported today.

First, there is the project for a New York music center, to be opened in December in the New Yorker Theater, to provide audiences with the gamut of music, from opera to chamber music.

Second, there is the prospective project to induce the Federal Government to provide a permanent subsidy for needy artists.

Finally, there is the proposal of Miss Elizabeth Olds of the Artists Union that WPA artists should be commissioned to embellish the walls of the Independent Subway in New York city with murals and mosaics in the places where advertisements now provide the only escape from the dank and the gloom.

Shoppers—Give Hope of 600,000 Jobs

From today until the night that stockings are hung up on Dec. 24, the shopkeepers of the United States expect to take on 600,000 additional workers. The National Retail Dry Goods Associations hears in prospect thousands and thousands of cash registers ringing up $6,200,000,000 during November and December; it sees millions of people with fattened pay envelopes jammed between counters and gradually reducing the mountainous stock of Christmas merchandise the factories have been accumulating. Early sales are the business man's straw votes and they predict, according to some authorities, that the 1936 Christmas season is going to break all records since 1929.

Union clerks in Britain shrewdly decide that the present, with labor in great demand, represents the logical time for them to demand higher salaries. They threaten to strike, closing 600 shops at the height of the Christmas trade, unless their demands are met.

Labor—Unions Assert Independent Status

The established, conservative leadership of organized labor in the United States seems to be on the defensive on two fronts, as aggressive, rank and file fledgling movements challenge this leadership.

John Curran, leader of the insurgent bloc of the International Seamen's Union, declares 2000 men associated with the masters' and engineers' associations will join the east coast maritime strike. Spokesmen for the shipowners and the International Seamen's Union disparage the importance of this new walkout. They say the strike is broken, that ships steam almost without any interference.

The American Federation of Labor, in convention at Tampa, Fla., finds its leadership challenged by Charles P. Howard, president of the International Typographical Union, and secretary of the suspended Committee for Industrial Organization. He told the convention that unless the

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Economics in the News

War Debts—Finland Is Expected to Pay Again, but Is Not a War Debtor—An After-the-War Obligation

By H. B. E.

War debt pay day will be around again in about three weeks. What the debtors will do is still a matter of speculation. There are rumors that Italy and France already have made an offer; that Great Britain is again thinking of overtures to compose the whole obligation. But of one thing the news pages are sure—that Finland will meet the semi-annual installment on due date, as it has done throughout.

I wonder whether, without derogating at all from Finland's financial scrupulosity, I dare again say—for I said it back in 1934—that the Finns are not war debtors at all!

Finland, having declared its independence of Russia in 1917, was part of the post-war cordon sanitaire against the outspreading Bolsheviks. The Finns left everything in order to repel the Red invader. They put up such a gallant fight that they were left prostrate and starving. Help came from various countries. From the United States, under act of Congress, February, 1919, came shipments of relief grain and foodstuffs on loan. To the impoverished Finns this aid was a windfall, and today constitutes Finland's "war debt."

Not Like War Loans

So, except by a stretch of the imagination, you cannot liken this debt with the loans to America's associates in the war-making against Germany. It was on all fours with other America post-war loan-making of surplus war material and surplus foodstuffs. France, like Finland, bought some of this surplus. In the refunding agreement these purchases on credit were lumped together with the actual war debts. But in all its references to the subject France makes a distinction between the two. It calls the war debt proper a "political" debt; and the post-war debt a "commercial" debt.

Yet it should be pointed out that France made no distinction between the two sets of obligations when it "deferred" payments. "Deferred" is the new politeness for defaulted. Both debts were deferred together. Finland's case as the only "war" or war debtor to keep up its payments is thus noteworthy. Whether it is a war or a post-war debtor, it has justified the esteem with which it is now held in the United States.

Interest Increased Debt

The original amount of the Finnish debt was $8,281,900. Interest piled up till in 1923 the total came to $9,294,000. Finland's obligations, like the others' took the form of demand notes. After the war it was decided to endow the debts with a schedule of payments over a period of years.

So the United States issued invitations to the debtors to send missions to Washington to negotiate this "refunding." Finland was the first debtor to send such a mission, in 1923, and as the result of the negotiations the principal outstanding was restated at $9,000,000. Payments were extended over 62 years, and the interest on the installments, payable half-yearly worked out at 3.3 per cent. The table of payments shows that at the end of the scheduled period the total remittances for interest and principal will have amounted to $21,695,055.

The amount does not look very big when compared with the billions which figure in the other war and post-war debts. But it is big enough for Finland. For Finland is a relatively poor country. Though larger than Italy in size, it has a population of less than 4,000,000, or about Chicago's, and specializes in not very remunerative lumbering and fishing.

For its prosperity it is dependent on the uninterrupted buying of its forest and water products by foreign countries. Consequently, the world depres-

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The Holy Land

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Historians Championed Despite One-Sided Views

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A few years ago Henry Ford was quoted as remarking, quite casually, "History as it is written is bunk." It caused quite a stir. A considerable number of people, brought up in the orthodox view that there is a kind of sacredness about history—largely because it is history—thought Mr. Ford shouldn't talk that way. But if any of them have been within hearing distance of Henry Hazlitt during the National Book Fair, they learned not only that questions were raised long before Mr. Ford said what he thought, about the reliability of history, and that there are definite reasons—inherent in history itself—why it is necessary to cultivate a special attitude toward the writing of historians.

As for other bricks that have been shied at history and the output of historians, there was Sir Robert Walpole, for instance. Sir Robert went even farther than Mr. Ford, saying, glumly, "History is false."

And then there was Voltaire. What Sir Robert said was really a softened version of what Voltaire said, which was, "History is a lie, agreed upon."

Contemporary Affairs

It is Mr. Hazlitt's idea that all history presupposes at the very least, selection and condensation. And with the selection and condensation, begins what has variously been called bunk, falsification and plain, outright lying.

"I have been made actively aware of this myself," Mr. Hazlitt points out, "by reading volumes of contemporary history. I find myself often affronted by descriptions of new laws or contemporary episodes which, as a newspaper man, I had to study in detail. How misleading some of these descriptions seem! How biased they so often are! What false ideas must readers get from them who have no other sources of information! But if I ask myself whether my own account would seem less biased to others, or whether I should be sure to emphasize the right things, and ignore the wrong, I can only have misgivings.

Rewriting Predecessors

"If the history of events in the very recent past is so changed by selection or condensation, what have we to say of the history of the remote past? How many historians actually return to source materials? How many of the historians of the United States, for example, would dream of rereading the actual texts of all the laws they discuss? They accept—they feel themselves obliged to accept—what former historians have told them. Occasionally some diligent writer does make some real research into some particular law, or person or condition; then he has the courage perhaps to redescribe it; and he is called an iconoclast for his pains!

Biography

"It is seldom that anyone attempts to do a new, full-length biography of any character, actually consulting hitherto neglected source materials, without emerging with a different estimate of that character than history has commonly accorded him.

"It is not merely laziness that falsifies history," Mr. Hazlitt says. "It is not even, merely, the necessity for selection or for condensation. It is the demand of the historian's art, itself. We have to alter the facts a little, in order to make them fit together. We have to get rid of all those annoying little facts that seem to us to contradict or to becloud the big facts. That is why the great historian, the artistic historian, a Gibbon, a Macaulay, a Carlyle, a Lytton Strachey, always irritates those professional historians who have too great a respect, too inartistic a respect, for mere fact.

"We know that Strachey, for example, has created a fascinating gallery of portraits. I use the word 'created' advisedly, because Strachey's Queen Victoria, for example, lives with the vividness and clearness of outline with which a great fictional character lives; but whether she corresponds too exactly to the real Victoria, is another question.

Emphacizing Traits

"Strachey got his effects by constantly emphasizing some characteristics of his subjects, and neglecting others. He quoted the remarks that he thought peculiarly characteristic of them. He did not quote the remarks which were not characteristic of them, even though made by them. He could perhaps have got a juster portrait by throwing in everything; but it would not have been so vivid. It would not have been so easily remembered.

"The false emphasis that the historian gives to facts may not always be intentional, but it is certainly inevitable. Some of the falsifications of history are systematic. For example, secondary characters are always thrown too much into the background. They never occupy the same position for posterity that they did for their contemporaries; and it is posterity that is deceived in this matter, rather than the contemporaries.

Minor Personages

"This is true, whether you are talking of political, scientific, artistic, literary or any other kind of history. The secondary figures necessarily suffer by the demands of compressions. In Elizabethan England, for example, Shakespeare enjoyed no such splendid isolation and elevation from his contemporaries as he does for us. Green, Marlow, Kid, Ben Johnson, were considered his peers.

"It is doubtless true that Shakespeare's superiority to them was greater than his contemporaries supposed; but it is not true that his superiority was as great as most current criticism complacently assumes. It is rather that posterity has concentrated on Shakespeare, through sheer inability to spread its interest in equal measure over his contemporaries.

Newspapers

"Well, if history is false, you will say, of what use is it? The only answer I can think of is, that half-truths are better than no truths at all. The newspaper is, in some respects, better than any history book, for, though its judgment may be false, it contains the materials for a right judgment in vastly more abundance. The newspaper is the primary symbol of history-in-the-making, and every reporter is in his own humble way an historian, because he secures and furnishes at first hand, the materials with which the historian works.

Censorship

"I have said that half truths are better than none," Mr. Hazlitt continues, "and this applies to the newspaper as well as to the history books. We need merely consider the correspondence which we get today from Rome and Moscow. From both places it is censored. In each case it cannot, if it is to continue, be too critical of the existing regime. Responsible correspondence of this type presents the facts, it is true, but it tends to present them only from one side. Yet discerning readers, though they know this, would feel a real deprivation if the ex parte correspondence were to stop altogether. After a while, they learn the art of reading between the lines, and learn as much from what is not said, as they do from what is said."

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CANADA

China's Airplanes Reported Rushed To Help Suiyuan

KWEISUI, Suiyuan Province, China, Nov. 23 (AP)—Chinese sources reported yesterday that the National Government had ordered 10 divisions of infantry and 50 airplanes to repel North China invaders allegedly encouraged by Japanese.

Observers saw in the reports, not confirmed in other sources, the threat of widespread war for China against the invaders—Mongols, recalcitrant Chinese and Manchoukuans, who according to Suiyuan officials, have the backing of Japan.

The troop detachments, the Chinese reports said, were ordered into Suiyuan to subjugate the attackers believed to be from Chahar Province on Suiyuan's eastern border.

Japanese Planes Reported

From Pailingmiao came dispatches relating that Japanese planes were flying constantly over the northern Suiyuan fronties. These dispatches, from Chinese sources, said that Mongol troops at Pailingmiao were withdrawing in the face of Suiyuan troops.

Reasons for the present Suiyuan crisis run deep into Asiatic history, with the situation especially hectic since Japanese domination of Manchoukuo in 1931.

According to Chinese and foreigners alike, the present trouble here resulted from continued preparation by Japanese military forces in a supposed effort to consolidate their interests in Inner Mongolia after the conquest of Jehol and Northern Chahar Province.

Prince Teh's Activity

The Mongolian prince, Teh Wang, outstanding Inner Mongolian chieftain, sought greater independence from the Shanghai Government in the fall of 1935 and set up a few tents at Pailingmiao as his "capital."

When the Shanghai regime refused the demand for independence, Chinese charge that the Japanese promised Prince Teh assistance in creating an Inner Mongolian Empire with Kweisui as capital. Japanese allegedly supplied him with money, arms, munitions and other support in return for suzerainty in Chahar.

China's Government retaliated by dissolving Prince Teh's Mongolian political council at Pailingmiao and subordinating it to the administration of the Suiyuan Governor General, Fu Tso-yi.

Chinese Government Has Reserves Ready To Support Suiyuan

NANKING, Nov. 23 (AP)—The National Chinese Government is "determined to resist to the utmost of its resources any invasion of Suiyuan Province," an official spokesman said today. He confirmed reports from Kweisui that Government troops were being sent to strengthen Suiyuan provincial forces.

"The present policy is one of defense in which the Suiyuanese will hold the front lines with the moral and material support of Nanking," the spokesman declared.

"But in the event of an emergency, the Central Government's forces will enter into action without hesitation."

Japan Reports Victory For 'Chahar' at Taolin

PEIPING, China, Nov. 23 (Monday) (AP)—Japanese military officials said today that Chahar troops had killed or wounded 1000 Suiyuan forces in a battle near Taolin.

The Chahar fighters driving westward from Shangtu suffered casualties of 300 killed or wounded, the military asserted.

A second column of the Chahar Army drove southwestward into Suiyuan Province with Tsining and Hopin as its objective and cut the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway line, it was stated here.

Chinese sources contradicted these reports and insisted that the North China war zone was quiet at the moment.

Britain Demands Tokyo Apology For Ill-Treating Sailors

LONDON, Nov. 23 (AP)—Great Britain has demanded an apology from the Japanese Government for the beating and torture of three British sailors at Keelung, Formosa. Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden disclosed to the House of Commons today.

The incident, which caused Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Little, commander of the British Far East naval forces to postpone an official visit to Tokyo, occurred Oct. 7.

According to British naval officers the three sailors were arrested for alleged failure to pay a taxi fare.

The British Government, Mr. Eden told the Commons, has demanded punishment of the offenders and payment of compensation to the victims.

If Japan does not comply, Mr. Eden said, the British commander-in-chief in Far Eastern waters will snub Japanese officialdom by canceling a courtesy call scheduled for Yokohama Nov. 30.

Informed by the British Ambassador at Tokyo of England's intentions, Mr. Eden said, the Japanese Government had "sent an interim reply expressing regret that such an unpleasant incident should have occurred," and asked time for further investigation.

Pending receipt of "a satisfactory reply," the Foreign Secretary said, "Britain would not consider the incident closed."

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U. S. Rail and Water Carriers Oppose Canal From Montreal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 23—Support and opposition for the proposed waterway between New York and Montreal were written today in the record of the international joint commission representing the United States and Canada with the continuation of a series of public hearings which is to be concluded in Montreal with a session starting on Nov. 26.

The commission began its investigation in New York city Nov. 19, adjourning on Saturday to provide for the opening of hearings here today. Tomorrow the commission will sit at Burlington, Vt., moving on the following day to Plattsburgh, N. Y. Following the investigation, a report is to be submitted to both governments.

If the proposed system is built, it would provide a waterway by way of Lake Champlain to join the Hudson river here. From 27 to 32 feet deep, the waterway would permit transit of all but the largest ocean vessels.

A New Outlet for Vermont

Witnesses attempted to show today trat the proposed transportation facilities would remove the comparative isolation of Vermont and provide an outlet for lumber, marble and slate produced in adjacent territory.

Opposition lined up against the waterway included railroads entering Albany and the friends of the New York State barge canal, who held that if the system were completed, it would divert traffic out of the state canal system to the detriment of existing transport facilities.

Evidence submitted by proponents of the waterway at the New York city hearings attempted to show that it would save $100,000,000 a year in transportation costs, with a reduction of more than 50 per cent in railroad freight rates. Impetus given industry through the decreased expense for transportation, they held, would more than compensate carriers for reductions which they would be forced to make in charges for hauling freight.

Opposition spokesmen, on the other hand, saw no need for the proposed transportation facilities, holding that the savings recited by friends of the waterway were mythical; that competition would be based upon a taxpayers' subsidy and that the cost of construction of the waterway would be unreasonably high when compared with the benefits to be expected from it during the seven months of the year when weather conditions would permit operation.

Huge savings resulting from the construction of the waterway were seen by Leland Olds, executive secretary of the New York State Power Authority, who appeared before the commission on Thursday. Mr. Olds recalled that freight traffic through the Panama Canal increased from 3,000,000 tons in 1916 to 30,000,000 in 1929. Railroads were directly benefited through stimulation of industry on both coasts, he declared.

From the opposition came charges that the proposed canal would menace the New York State Barge Canal system, in which the people of this State have an investment of $300,000,000, disturb commerce in the port of New York and interfere with the relations of the American merchant marine.

"Every port on the Atlantic Coast and the Gulf of Mexico would be penalized," said Cornelius H. Callaghan, manager of the Maritime Association of the Port of New York. "It has been said that this waterway would save $100,000,000 a year in transportation costs. Such a saving would be at the expense of existing terminals, railroads and shipping facilities."

Fred S. Keiser, manager of the Duluth Board of Trade and representative of the Great Lakes Tidewater Association, foresaw a great increase in freight traffic between interior points of the continent and the Atlantic coast should the waterway be constructed. The distance from Montreal to New York would be shortened by 1300 miles, he said.

On the other hand, R. A. Schaaf, representing the New England branch of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, spoke against the project, holding it to be unnecessary and objectionable on the grounds that its cost would have to be borne by the public.

The attitude of the rail carriers was made clear by the Committee on Public Relations of the eastern railroads when Dr. C. S. Duncan, an economist, declared the association believed it was unfair for the Government to provide out of tax funds "an additional and unnecessary facility which would be continued at the expense of the whole country and would injure existing essential private enterprise."

Speakers before the commission emphasized that the canal would be open only during a part of the year and that the winter season, representing months of the most costly operation of the year for railroads, would see the entire burden of providing transportation thrown upon the rail carriers.

Mine Owner Favors It

Among proponents of the plan was G. C. Foote, a mine owner of Port Henry, N. Y., who said that opening of the waterway would open his mine to exploitation. At present it is adversely affected by high freight rates.

Other opponents to the program were Merlin K. Hart, president of New York Economic Council; H. H. Pounds, counsel for the Central Vermont Railway; James McMartin, chief engineer of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad; A. W. Stebbings, traffic manager of the Elmira, N. Y., Chamber of Commerce, and William R. Stevens, of the New York Central Railroad.

Members of the commission from the United States are A. O. Stanley, chairman; John H. Bartlett and Eugene Lorton. Those from Canada are Charles Stewart, chairman; Sir William H. Hearst and George W. Kyte.

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

England

Lancashire

Burnley (First Church): Church Edifice, Hammerton Street, 8 p. m., Dec. 8.
Manchester (Fifth Church): Kingsway Super Cinema, Moseley Road, Levenshulme, 3 p. m., Dec. 6.

Northumberland

Whitley Bay: The Priory Hall, 8 p. m., Dec. 7.

Warwickshire

Birmingham (First Church): Birmingham Town Hall, 7:30 p. m., Dec. 11.

France

Paris (Society): Salle Gaveau, 45 rue de la Boétie, 8 p. m., Dec. 6.

Netherlands

The Hague: Church Edifice, 8:30 p. m., Dec. 4. In English. Dutch translation read at 7 p. m.

Switzerland

Berne: Church Edifice, 7:30 p. m., Dec. 8. In English.
Geneva (First Church): Church Edifice, 8 Boulevard des Philosophes, 7:45 p. m., Dec. 7. In English. Translation read at 9:15 p. m.

United States

Arizona

Phoenix: Church Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 1.

California

Corona: Women's Improvement Club, South Main Street, 3 p. m., Nov. 29.
Covina: Covina Grammar School, 8 p. m., Nov. 29.
Glendale: Church Edifice, 300 South Central Avenue, 8 p. m., Dec. 1.
Hermosa Beach: Church Edifice, Sixteenth Street and Manhattan Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 30.
Long Beach (Second Church): Church Edifice, Seventh and Cedar, 8 p. m., Nov. 30.
Los Angeles (Ninth Church): Church Edifice, 433 South Normandie Avenue, 8 p. m., Dec. 4. Radiocast Station KFAC, 1300 kilocycles.
Los Angeles (Nineteenth Church): Church Edifice, 1650 Federal Avenue, 8 p. m., Dec. 5.
Los Angeles (auspices Fifth, Thirtenth and Seventeenth Churches): El Capitan Theater, 6838 Hollywood Boulevard, 12:10 p. m., Dec. 1.
Monrovia: Monrovia-Arcadia-Duarte High School, 3 p. m., Nov. 29.
Petaluma: Strand Theater, 29 Kentucky Street, 3 p. m., Nov. 29.
San Diego (First Church): Russ High School Auditorium, Russ Boulevard, 8 p. m., Dec. 3
San Francisco (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 450 O'Farrell Street, 12:10 p. m., Dec. 1.
Whittier: Roxy Theater, 211 East Philadelphia Street, 2:30 p. m., Nov. 29.

Colorado

Colorado Springs: Church Edifice, Cascade Avenue at Boulder Street, 8 p. m., Dec. 3.

Connecticut

New London: Bulkeley High School Hall, 3 p. m., Nov. 29

Illinois

Chicago (Second Church): Church Auditorium, 8 p. m., Dec. 3.
Chicago (Eighth Church, Colored): Church Auditorium, Michigan Avenue at Forty-fourth Street, 8 p. m., Dec. 4.
Chicago (Twelfth Church): Church Edifice, 635 Grace Street, 8 p. m., Dec. 4.
Chicago (Thirteenth Church): Church Edifice, 10317 Longwood Drive, 8 p. m., Dec. 1.
Chicago (Seventeenth Church): Assembly Hall, Fourteenth Floor, 32 West Randolph Street, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 29.
Chicago (Twentieth Church): Nortown Theater, 6320 North Western Avenue, 12 m. to 1 p. m., Dec 1
Chicago (Twenty-first Church): Avalon Park Public School Building, Eighty-first Street and Dorchester Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 30
Evanston (First Church): Church Auditorium, Chicago Avenue and Church Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 30
Highland Park: Elm Place School Auditorium, Elm Place and Sheridan Road, 8 p. m., Dec. 3.
La Grange: Kidston Memorial Hall, Cossitt Avenue School, Cossitt, Ashland, and Madison Avenues, 8 p. m., Dec. 5.

Indiana

Goshen: High School, 8 p. m., Dec. 1.
La Fayette: Eliza Fowler Hall, Purdue University Campus, 3 p. m., Nov. 29.

Louisiana

Monroe: Ouachita Parish High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 30.

Massachusetts

Boston (The Mother Church): Church Edifice, Norway, Falmouth, and St. Paul Streets, 7:45 p. m., Dec. 3.
Melrose: Memorial Hall, Main Street, 7:30 p. m., Nov. 29
Wellesley (First Church): Alumnae Hall, Wellesley College, 3 p. m., Nov. 29.
Winchester: Winchester Town Hall, 8 p. m., Nov. 30

Michigan

Kalamazoo (Second Church): Central High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Dec. 3.

Mississippi

Gulfport: Markham Hotel, Crystal Ballroom, 8 p. m., Dec. 5.

Missouri

Independence: First Christian Church, Pleasant and Kansas Streets, 8 p. m., Dec. 4.

Nebraska

Beatrice: Church Edifice, 810 Ella Street, 8 p. m., Dec. 3.
Omaha (First Church): Church Edifice, Twenty-fourth Street and St. Mary's Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 30.

New Jersey

Dover: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 1
Ridgefield Park: Ridgefield Park High School Auditorium, 8:30 p. m., Nov. 29.

New Mexico

Gallup: I. O. O. F. Hall, Third Street and Coal Avenue, 8 p. m., Dec. 3.
Santa Fe: Library Hall, Washington Avenue, 8 p. m., Dec. 3.

New York

Brooklyn (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, Twelfth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 30.
Jackson Heights: Sunday School Auditorium, 8617 Thirty-fifth Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 30.
Newburgh: Broadway School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 3.
New Rochelle: Woman's Club, 50 Lockwood Avenue, corner Division Street, 8:15 p. m., Dec 4.
New York (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 9 East Forty-third Street, 8 p. m., Dec 3.
New York (Eighth Church): Church Auditorium, 103 East Seventy-seventh Street, 8 p. m., Dec. 3.
Staten Island (Second Church): Curtis Lyceum, Staten Island Academy, St George, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 4.
Utica: Church Auditorium, 1608 Genesee Street, 8 p. m. Dec. 4.

Ohio

Sylvania: Burnham High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Nov. 29.

Oklahoma

Ardmore: Masonic Temple Auditorium, 8 p. m., Dec. 3.
Bristow: Legion Hut, 121 West Eighth Street, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 30
Oklahoma City (First Church): Shrine Auditorium, 8 p. m., Dec. 4.
Okmulgee: High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Nov. 29.
Tulsa (Second Church): Convention Hall Boulder and Brady Streets, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 1.

Pennsylvania

Bethlehem: Nile Theater, 3:30 p. m., Nov 29
Philadelphia (First Church): Church Edifice, 4012 Walnut Street, 8 p. m., Dec. 4

South Carolina

Charleston: Victory Theater, 86 Society Street, 4:30 p. m., Nov. 29.

Texas

Aransas Pass: Methodist Church, 8 p. m., Nov. 29.
Bay City: City Auditorium, 8 p. m., Dec. 4.
Corpus Christi: Senior High School, 8 p. m., Dec. 3.
Houston (First Church): Sidney Lanier Auditorium, 3 p. m., Nov. 29.
Houston (Third Church): Sidney Lanier Junior High School, 8 p. m., Dec. 3.
Kingsville: Henrietta M. King High School, 8 p. m., Nov. 29.
Laredo: Hamilton Hotel, Convention Hall, 8 p. m., Nov. 30
McAllen: McAllen High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Dec 4.
Pampa: City Hall Auditorium, 8 p. m., Dec. 4.
Uvalde: Uvalde City Hall, 8 p. m., Dec. 1

Virginia

Norfolk: City Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 30

Wisconsin

Milwaukee (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 1821 West Bow Street, 1:45 p. m., Nov. 29. Radiocast Station WEMP, 1310 kilocycles.

Mexican Action Helps Move Of Branch Church

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The recent move of First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Mexico City into new quarters, represents a liberal interpretation by the Mexican Government of its church laws.

The passage of the reform laws by President Juarez in 1859 was designed to break the power of the Roman Catholic Church and their most far-reaching result was the confiscation of all church property by the Federal Government. As a result of this condition, First Church of Christ, Scientist, has occupied rented property since before it obtained a charter from the Mexican Government in 1906.

More Drastic Law

In August, 1935, an even more drastic law was passed which decreed that "all buildings where any religious act, teaching, propaganda, or administration are carried on become, ipso facto, government property."

This ruling, which was passed to prevent the holding of any religious meetings except those held on government property, placed First Church of Christ, Scientist, in a precarious position, for it automatically condemned any property which the church might rent or in which it held services.

The first solution to the difficulty was an invitation extended by the Christ Episcopal Church to First Church of Christ, Scientist, offering the latter organization quarters wherein to hold services. For nearly a year the two denominations held services on the same premises.

Appeal to Government

Upon appeal, by officers of First Church of Christ, Scientist, to the Ministry of Finance, which controls all church property, government officials began negotiations for the solution of the problem.

The Ministry of Finance submitted to church members a list of government buildings from which they might choose a new home. This list contained many fine buildings in the capital, former homes and church properties, and represented a spirit of liberal co-operation on the part of the Government.

The official position, as declared at the time, was not to stifle religious activities in the Republic but to have all services of whatever denomination held openly.

Choice Wins Approval

The building chosen by members of First Church of Christ, Scientist, was a residence on the Calle de los Artes, which had been taken over for nonpayment of taxes. The choice was approved by the Government and the church began renovation of the building in April.

A reading room was opened in May and church services were initiated there in September. The building will be occupied by First Church of Christ, Scientist, for an indefinite time through an agreement with the Ministry of Finance.

This branch of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, is the only one in the Mexican Republic and is one of the early branches of The Mother Church to be established outside of the English-speaking countries. Its membership includes Mexicans as well as members of the foreign colonies in Mexico City.

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m.; WORL, 920kc, on Dec. 6, 13; Jan. 3, 10; Feb. 7, 14; shortwave station W1XAL, 10:12 a. m. (11.79mc), and 7 p. m. (6.04mc) on Dec. 6, Jan. 3, Feb. 7.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on Dec. 6, Jan. 3, Feb. 7.

New York

New York City—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, Nov. 29; New York City—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, Dec. 6, 13, 20, 27.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KDKA, 980kc; also W8XK, 15.2mc on Dec. 20, Jan. 17, Feb. 21.

Central States

Illinois

Chicago—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WCFL, 970kc; also W9XAA, 11:48mc, on Nov. 29; Dec. 6, 13, 20, 27; Jan. 3, 10, 17, 24, 31.

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on Dec. 6, Jan 3 Feb. 7.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WHK, 1390kc, on Dec. 13, 27; Jan. 10, 24; Feb. 14, 28.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFDM, 560kc, on Dec. 6, 20; Jan. 3, 17; Feb. 7, 21.

Mountain States

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc, on Dec. 27, Jan. 24, Feb. 28.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on Nov. 29; Dec. 6, 13, 20, 27; Jan. 3, 10, 17, 24, 31.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on Dec. 6; Jan. 3; Feb. 7.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, on Nov. 29; Dec. 6, 13, 20, 27; Jan. 3, 10, 17, 24, 31.

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Givers of Jobs Asked to Help Lift New York Relief Load

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 23—Although New York City is having its most sustained business improvement in six years, with 300,000 new jobs made since June, only 20 per cent of this recruitment has been from the emergency relief lists, it became known today.

The disparity between the number of jobs provided and the re-employment of workers on relief was disclosed in a study based on business indices and graphed by Miss Charlotte E. Carr, executive director of the Emergency Relief Bureau, for publication over the week end. It was accompanied by an appeal to employers to remedy the trend which "at this time does not favor those on relief." She declared that this condition must be corrected, "if we hope to reduce the burden of relief." She further said:

Fair Chance in Hiring

"There is no other answer. I am confident that this winter the bureau will make great progress in reducing its relief rolls, if business men will give us an opportunity to serve them. Unfortunately, the fact that there are jobs and people on relief able and willing to fill them does not mean that our employables obtain a sufficient share of those jobs to insure drastic reduction of the case load.

"The employers can help us by giving the unemployed on relief a better break when they do their hiring. Every time a relief recipient goes off relief and into private industry, he benefits, the public benefits, and private industry benefits."

Employables, 180,000

The report estimates that the bureau relief rolls include 180,000 employables, 123,000 of whom are between the ages of 18 and 45. The work of returning these to industry now constitutes a major program in the bureau, Miss Carr said, with 45 district offices throughout the city, 3000 investigators and a day and night messenger service to facilitate re-employment at a pace comparable with the increases in all types of employment here. In addition, all persons on relief are registered with the state employment service.

The bureau has increased its expenditures for clothing, so that no job-seeker need present a seedy appearance on applying for work. Meanwhile the rule is strictly adhered to that any employable who refuses a standard job shall be struck from the rolls. Each person who leaves the jurisdiction of the bureau to take a private job carries credentials for reinstatement on relief within 48 hours of the job's termination.

Carnegie Studies Planned in Meaning Of Adult Education

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 23—Shifting of emphasis in the adult education program of the Carnegie Corporation from experimental and demonstrational projects to studies of the social significance of adult education was announced today by Frederick P. Keppel, president of the corporation, today. His statement followed approval by the corporation's trustees of grants and commitments in that field amounting to $625,000.

The adult education program of the Carnegie Corporation, administered for a decade through the American Association for Adult Education, a related organization, will continue to be centered in the association, Mr. Keppel said.

A program of five years of studies of the social values of adult education has been planned to continue the association's work under Morse A. Cartwright, its director, who prepared the schedule of investigations, Mr. Keppel added.

Findings of the study are to be issued at irregular intervals over the five-year period in a series of books and pamphlets. About eight projects will be attempted each year, making a total of 40 for the entire program.

Among the personnel of educators considering the social study program were Walter A. Jessup, president of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching; Harry A. Overstreet, professor of philosophy, College of the City of New York; Alvin Johnson, director of the New School for Social Research; Harry W. Chase, chancellor of New York University; Everett Dean Martin, philosopher, and Charles A. Beard, historian.

Philadelphia Clears City Hall of 'Fixers'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 23—Lawyer's runners, bondsmen and other "professional fixers" are being run out of corridors of City Hall here. "The Mayor has ordered us to clear the corridors, and they're going to be cleared," Superintendent of Police James H. Malone has announced.

As a first step one man was arrested on a charge of disorderly conduct. He himself complained that his conduct was not disorderly, but the family of an individual who was arrested during the day stated they had received five calls from him offering to "fix" the case for $500.

Three policemen are now stationed in the corridors to keep undesirables moving.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Submarine Aid to Insurgents New Factor in Spanish Issue; Cervantes Explosion Mystery

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23—Reports via London that submarines, presumably either Italian or German, have attempted to torpedo Spanish Government warships at Cartagena and that an explosion on the Government cruiser Cervantes, presumably caused by a torpedo, emphasize a practical aspect of the insurgent threats to blockade Barcelona which is causing far graver concern to European foreign offices than the threat itself.

From information available here regarding the naval forces at the disposal of the Spanish insurgents it is clear that they do not possess the power to establish an effective blockade by sea unless they receive naval aid from one of the two fascist countries which sympathize officially with them. This fact, viewed in the light of the rebel announcement and today's reports, tends to indicate that some understanding may exist on naval matters between the rebels and the Italians and Germans.

Madrid Controls Navy

The Spanish Government still controls the bulk of the Spanish navy. Although information at hand is open to question in come respects, the evidence is that the Government has one battleship, three cruisers, 16 destroyers and 13 submarines whereas the rebels have two cruisers in commission, a third the condition of which is uncertain, and one destroyer.

International law requires that a blockade to be legal must be effective. Thus, even if Britain and the other neutrals should decide to let the rebels attempt to establish a blockade, the chances are that they could not make it effective unless they obtain more war ships from some source other than their own naval lists.

Air Blockade Possible

Another possibility which would involve an innovation in warfare and would raise an entirely new question under international law would be an attempt to establish a blockade by air. The rebels control Mallaorca, approximately 250 miles from Barcelona, on which they have an air base. Presumably Gen. Francisco Franco's warning that he will undertake to destroy Barcelona is based on the assumption that he can attack the city by air from Mallorca. He might conceivably also attempt to keep neutral shipping out of Barcelona byair, a move which would in effect be a blockading measure whether so termed or not.

But a mere bombardment of Barcelona by air would not raise any question of international law. Neutral rights are involved only when it becomes a question of an effort to blockade. And the first and basic test of the legality of a blockade is whether or not it can be made effective.

Disorganized Navy

The answer to this lies with the Spanish Navy. Undoubtedly the ships in rebel hands are in better condition than those under the Government, since they are still in control of trained officers. In most instances the loyal ships were taken over by their crews from their officers and are no longer handled by competent officers. Extreme conditions of disorganization are also reported.

Nevertheless the loyalist ships have been operating and apparently are in some sort of fighting condition.

They have Spain's only serviceable battleships, the Jaime Primero, which was damaged in the early part of the war by bombs, but is reported again in operation and is now stationed at Barcelona. Although classed as obsolescent, she is a 16,000-ton ship mounting eight 12-inch guns and therefore more powerful than any of the rebel cruisers.

Modern Cruisers

In the cruiser category the Government has the Libertad and Cervantes, both postwar 8000-ton ships, each mounting eight 6-inch guns in the main batteries. It also has the Mendez Nuñez, a 6000-tonner carrying six 6-inch guns. Completed in 1924, she is considered modern.

Out of 14 large destroyers, the type classed as destroyer leaders in the British Navy, 13 are reported in Government control, also the three light destroyers. All 13 Spanish submarines also remained with the Government. In both these categories all units are post-World War.

Against this naval force the rebels have the Almirante Cervera, an 8000-ton cruiser mounting eight 6-inch guns, and the Republica, a 6000-ton cruiser with nine 6-inch guns. More important, two new 10,000 cruisers, the Baleares and the Canarias, were nearing completion at Ferrol, when the rebellion broke out. Ferrol is in rebel hands and presumably completion of these ships is being pushed as rapidly as possible. The Canarias is reported to be almost in condition to go into action and may play an important part in the naval war soon.

However, the rebel ships are all west of Gibraltar and to blockade Barcelona would have to fight their way through the submarine and destroyer barrier which to date the loyalists have maintained in the Straits of Gibraltar against them. It is not certain whether they could get through.

This being the naval situation it is probable that any question of the legality of a blockade of Barcelona would never arise should the rebels have to rely on their own resources. However, the use of Italian or German warships would immediately change the whole picture. Italy could very easily make an opening through the Straits of Gibraltar for the rebel flotilla. Also, if Italy is actually prepared to attack Spanish Government ships with Italian submarines, the Government ships at Cartegena and Malaga could be bottled up there and prevented from interfering with a rebel blockade of Barcelona.

Worse Than Blockade

This would create a problem far more disconcerting for Britain and France than the mere threat of a rebel blockade of Barcelona which could never be legal unless effective, and even then would not be legal unless neutral powers tacitly recognized the belligerency of the rebels by permitting the blockade to stand unchallenged.

Britain has not yet recognized the belligerent status of either faction in Spain and it is understood will not tolerate any interference with British commerce outside the territorial waters of Spain. Such a position would not, however, interfere with a rebel attack on Barcelona which threatens neutral shipping only within the Spanish three-mile limit.

Soil Builders See Work in Northwest

National Reclamation Association meeting in Spokane, Washington, is in close touch with Coulee Dam and other power and irrigation projects that will revitalize the great area of the Columbia Valley.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPOKANE, Wash., Nov. 23—Reclamation and its value to the nation is the theme of the National Reclamation Association meeting here today and tomorrow. The Northwest is one of the principal laboratories of the nation, where experiments in reclamation has proved the value of economically developing fertile soil from otherwise arid wastes.

Southern Idaho possesses what is said to be the country's greatest irrigated district; northern Idaho is urgently trying to develop the Cabinet Gorge-Rathdrum Prairie irrigation project; Spokane Valley has thousands of irrigated acre tracts at its door; the Yakima and Wenatchee districts of Washington have become famous for their irrigated orchard tracts; Montana, Wyoming and Utah recognize the value of irrigation.

Value to Other Sections

It is to promote a better understanding of western reclamation and of its value to industries in other sections of the country, where more than 50 per cent of the income of the irrigated districts is spent, that there is need of education.

Development of the Columbia Basin area in central Washington, although in its infancy, is attracting world-wide interest in reclamation. The completion of the Grand Coulee dam is the first step toward the reclaiming of a vast arid area.

Emerging from its chrysalis stage, the $63,000,000 Grand Coulee foundation dam in central Washington presents a dynamic view as the waters of the Columbia river are gradually turned aside to permit the construction of the eastern and middle portions of the dam.

Move River Over

Construction of the abutments of the dam, and 1350 feet of the foundation on the west side, have been completed. The river is now being "moved over" into a temporary channel behind the west side cofferdam. Engineers estimate that several months will be required to divert the full flow of the river. More than 5000 men are employed at the dam site.

Despite several unforeseen setbacks, such as immense dirt slides, construction is more than a year ahead of schedule. Contractors began their work two years ago; they will complete it in another year. The persistent sliding of clay into excavations on the east side of the river has been prevented by an "ice dam," 120 feet long, 20 feet thick and 40 feet high.

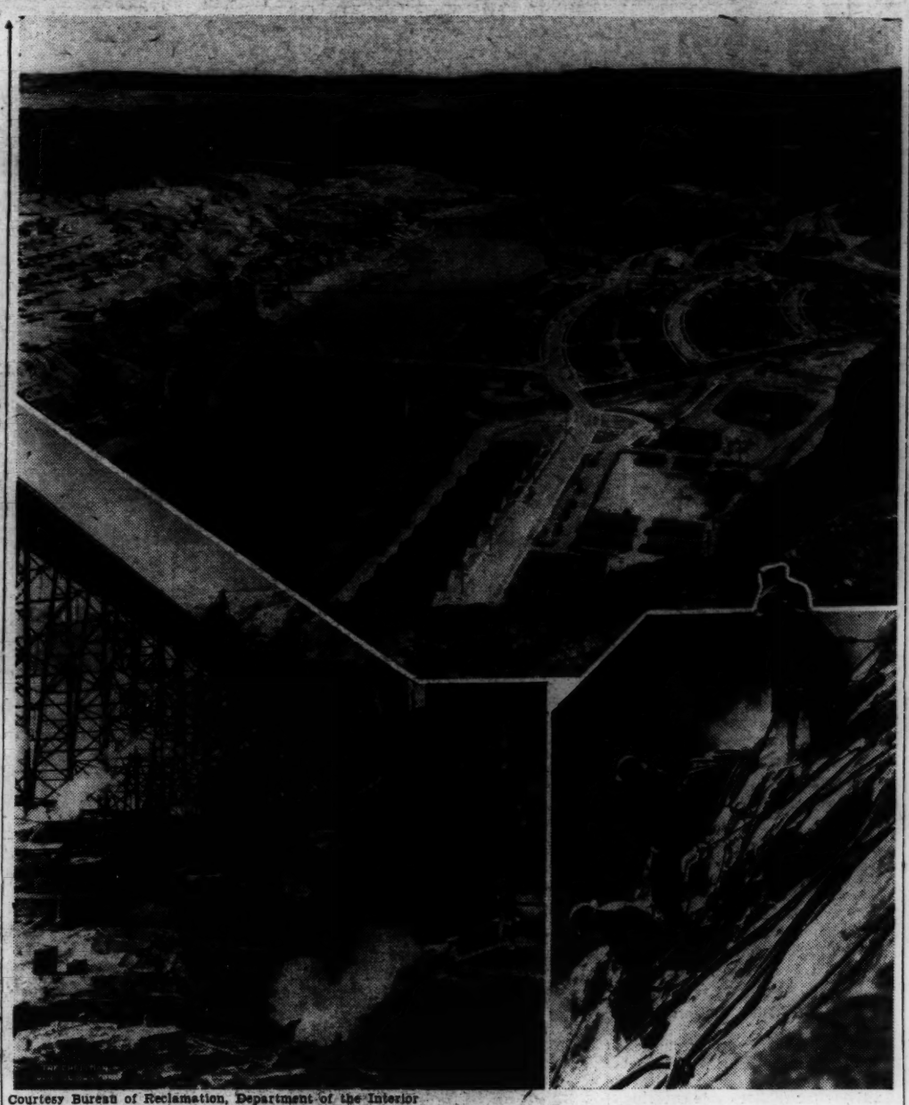
The purpose of the Grand Coulee Dam is to provide power sufficient to develop the natural resources of the State, and to care for the 40,000 families who may settle within the fertile Columbia Basin area, James O'Sullivan, executive secretary of the Columbia Basin Commission, explains. Only water is needed to make the vast tract of 1,200,000 acres productive. These acres have been described by government experts as the "finest body of undeveloped land in the world." With water on it, the soil will produce agricultural, horticultural, livestock, dairy and poultry products.

Mr. O'Sullivan has just completed a study of the local power situation and reports that in Washington for the first nine months of 1936 there was an increase of 28 per cent in power consumption over the first nine months of 1929, the peak year of all time. The increase was 20.8 per cent for Washington and Oregon, and 14.5 for Washington, Oregon and Idaho.

A lake 151 miles long extending up the Columbia to the Canadian border will give the State its own inland "sea" with regattas and ice boating, fishing and sight-seeing among its attractions. Present dwellers of the "lake to be" are even now awaiting their orders to "move."

At Kettle Falls, one of the northern "ports" of the new waterway, water will inundate many fine old orchards, or the sites of them, for all vegetation will be cleared away before the waters are backed into the lake. Owners will be compensated by the Government for their land.

In Washington where volcanic ash or glacial deposits form a productive soil, areas irrigated have proved their value. In the Spokane Valley, adjacent to Spokane, thousands of irrigated acre tracts are productive home sites for dwellers. So profitable has irrigation proved that other districts have financed their own irrigation projects, although irrigation on a small scale is much more costly than is irrigation of a larger area.



Courtesy Bureau of Reclamation, Department of the Interior

Steam Heating the New Dam — Drillers at Work

Top—Air View of Grand Coulee Dam

Defenders of Madrid Hasten Exodus of Non-combatants

MADRID, Nov. 23 (AP) — Madrid, battered by three weeks of bombardment, is now struggling with the problem of evacuating some 450,000 refugees without weakening the defense of the capital.

The Government said that there were hundreds of thousands in "urgent need of immediate transportation to regions of safety," but little has been accomplished in providing them with means of asylum.

Caravans of "excursionists" who fled the environs of Madrid on their own initiative, moved along the highway to Valencia via Tarancon.

Non-Combtants Must Go

The congested road increased the difficulties of organized evacuation of the women, children and elderly men already jamming the streets in downtown Madrid.

No matter what the difficulties, the Madrid Government announced, the non-combatants musts go, both for their own safety and to clear areas of miltary importance.

Evacuation was further necessary because of the increasing drain on the besieged city's dwindling food supplies.

Officials admitted many more than the 1025 conveyances at hand would be needed before the 300,000 noncombatant Madrileños and 150,000 villagers could be taken out.

Fighting in Madrid

Government and insurgent troops clashed in renewed fighting in Madrid's northwestern University City today.

Strong forces of international volunteers resisted a fascist bombardment on the battered Casa de Velasquez, a university dormitory which has been wrecked by continual insurgent shellings.

The Government broadened the scope of the civil conflict by interpreting Italian and German recognition of Gen. Francisco Franco's insurgent administration as "a declation of war."

A statement published in the official Juventud named Germany, Italy and Portugal, although the Berlin and Rome Governments are the only European administrations which have declared formal recognition of the Burgos regime.

(Guatemala and San Salvador, two small nations in Central America, also have recognized General Franco's fascist junta.)

Encouraged by Rebel Delay

"The proletariat of all nations must unite against the new peril," the declaration said. "Russia, Mexico and an international popular front are on our side. The streets of Madrid must never be soiled by fascist marchers."

The Emergency Defense Council in the capital acclaimed the delay the Socalist militiamen are forcing on the attempted insurgent capture of Madrid. Each day the fascist advance is blocked will make the enemy's position more uncertain, the defense committee declared.

Pinchot Confers With Landon Upon Future of G.O.P.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 23 (AP)—Former Gov. Gifford Pinchot of Pennsylvania conferred yesterday with Gov. Alfred M. Landon on the future of the Republican party.

Governor Landon took no part in the interview with newspapermen and did not comment on the discussion which preceded it.

"I have been immensely interested," said Mr. Pinchot, "to find Republicans like Senator Gibson of Vermont demanding a change in the leadership of the Republican party. My own state of Pennsylvania is full of the same demand."

"Governor Landon is the head of the Republican party and will be for four years," said Mr. Pinchot. He is in a better position than anyone else in America to supply the new type of leadership needed by the party."

Asked if any practical steps had been outlined to establish a "liberal leadership," Mr. Pinchot smiled, saying, "I'm not going to answer that one."

The Pennsylvanian said he came to Topeka—his third visit here since shortly before Governor Landon's nomination—at the Kansas Governor's invitation to discuss party affairs.

Mr. Pinchot said he wanted to see "the control of concentrated wealth over politics broken down. I want to see a moral revival in public affairs. That, in my opinion, is the direction along which the Republican party can come back."

U. S. Consulate Warns Citizens In Barcelona

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 — The latest major development in the Spanish war involving the threat by Gen. Francisco Franco to destroy the United States Nov. 21 with a new warning to American citizens in that city that if they remain any longer they do so at their own risk.

The urgency of the warning was emphasized by an announcement to those still in Barcelona that the the Port of Barcelona was met by American consulate may be abandoned at any moment, and that it may be done under such conditions that further warning or notice will be impossible.

These steps are in line with the now well-defined American policy of freeing itself from responsibility in advance for any situation which might otherwise precipitate interventionist action. They were followed by intimations that the American Embassy in Madrid might also be abandoned momentarily, despite reported assurances from General Franco that the Embassy had been included in a "safety zone."

Whether General Franco attempts a blockade of Barcelona or not is not vital here and no American action could be cited either by the fighting groups in Spain or by other neutrals as precedent for recognition of the belligerency of the combatants.

Action is unnecessary in regard to shipping by the fortunate fact that no American ships are now calling at Barcelona in their regular business. It is irrelevant in regard to American nationals since the threatened danger to Barcelona is regarded as a normal military operation and the only obligation developing on the American Government is to warn its nationals to avoid a probable future theater of war.

The position Britain finds herself in is, however, entirely different. British ships are in Barcelona and according to latest dispatches a British request for a "safety zone" in the harbor in the event of a bombardment has been refused.

Eden's Pledge of Aid Hailed by French Press

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Nov. 23—France intends to follow Britain's lead in dealing with the crisis raised by Gen. Francisco Franco's threat to bombard and possibly to blockade Barcelona, official circles here today indicate.

Some differences of viewpoint admittedly exist between the two governments but after British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden's recent speech in which he formally stated that Britain's arms would be used to defend France against unprovoked attack, it has been decided that Franco-British solidarity and united action in handling the Spanish situation must be maintained at all costs.

Eden's Courage Acclaimed

Mr. Eden's statement has been hailed by the French press as a diplomatic event of primary importance. Mr. Eden, it is proclaimed, has had the courage to make a vital statement which would have prevented the World War if Sir Edward Grey had made it in July of 1914.

Satisfaction is equally intense in governmental cricles where it is felt that the chances for concluding a new Locarno accord have been greatly improved.

The French Government's decision to imitate Great Brtain's firm stand against becoming involved in the Spanish conflict will not be easy to maintain, however.

The Communists are continuing their campaign against Premier Léon Blum's non-intervention policy.

Migration for Empire's Defense Backed at Wellington Parley

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—"The British Dominions must expand or they must go under," declared J. F. Emlyn-Jones of Cardiff, in submitting to the congress of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire, held in Wellington, a resolution affirming "the vital importance of the early reinforcement of the populations of the overseas Dominions by organized and substantial migration from Great Britain."

The resolution, which was carried unanimously amid applause, stated that migrants should be carefully selected, and that the cost of transport and settlement should be apportioned equitably between Britain and the Dominions.

Heavier Exports to Britain

The increased production resulting from such migration should, so far as was practicable, the resolution held, be absorbed by the acceptance by Britain of an increasing proportion of the primary produce of the Dominions.

The mover of the resolution said that under a properly directed system of migration the population of New Zealand would not be 1,500,000 as it is today, it would probably have been doubled by this time. New Zealand, Mr. Emlyn-Jones said, could support 5,000,000.

Time Ripe for Action

In seconding the motion R. M. Clark of Sydney said the future welfare and perhaps the very existence of the Empire depended on its building up populations in parts not closely populated now.

Unless Australians took steps now they might not always be in a position to say what sort of immigrant would come into the country, said H. M. Russell of Brisbane. Already three great nations had left the League because, they claimed, they were denied expansion. Mr. Russell informed the congress, however, that there was strong opposition in Australia to further immigration, and expressed the opinion that no problem bristled with so many difficulties.

"Hunger for Land"

The president of the congress, Lord Elibank, referred to land hunger in the world. "With this condition existing, is it extraordinary that those people who are determined to expand should turn their eyes to the vast unpeopled and fertile spaces in our colonies and dominions, capable of containing many millions of white inhabitants?"

It is significant that immigration from countries outside the empire was also advocated. G. D. Virtue of Perth suggested that at the next Imperial Conference the Dominions should consider supplementing British immigration with population from European countries.

George Groom, also from Australia, said that if they were going to admit foreigners they must distribute them evenly. He declared with the mover of the resolution that the Dominions must go on or go under.

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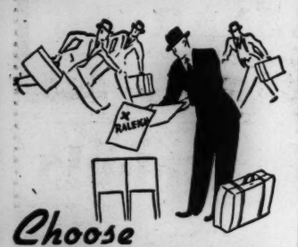

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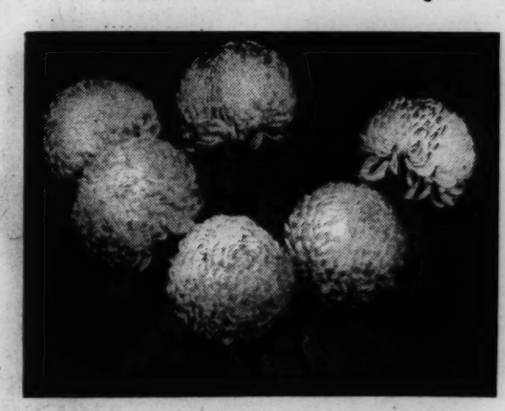

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Sound Waves Cause Heat At Patents Show

(Continued from Page 1)

audible to human ears. By motion pictures, Dr. Wood took the audience into his laboratory. There he showed how ultrasonic sounds pass through various liquids causing them to be "atomized" and pass off as vapor. Particles of powdered anthracite, shaken up in water, gathered in a few seconds to form a single large lump, swimming about in perfectly clear liquid.

Burned by Sound

The vibrations were also gathered in a test tube drawn to a thin glass rod or thread at the neck. When this thread was pinched, though the tube was cold Mr. Wood's fingers were burned. Again, when the tip was warmed with a match, reflection of the sound waves from the top of the rod was prevented, and all the energy accumulated as heat in the tip. This melted and snapped off.

Dr. V. K. Zworykin of the Radio Corporation of America then demonstrated the use of the electron image tube, a device developed for television. This promises to render visible microscopic objects illumined only by infra-red or ultra-violet light, objects invisible by any other means.

Ernest K. Bridgwater of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company showed how artificial rubber is made, actually performing his chemical experiments on the lecture platform.

Superior in Some Cases

The end product is actually somewhat different from natural rubber, but for many purposes is superior. It is not affected by oil, heat, sunlight or oxygen and hence can serve effectively for rubber cable coverings in the tropics, gasoline hose linings and countless items in daily use such as automobile parts. It would seem, however, that artificial rubber can never be as cheap as natural rubber because of the difference in living standards between American factory workers and the South American natives who gather rubber so cheaply.

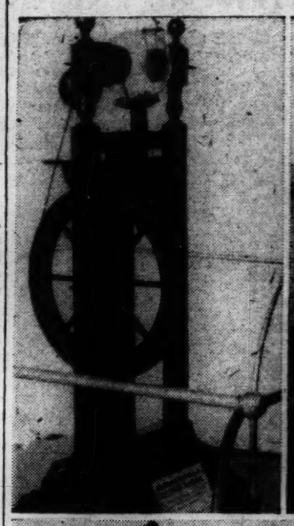
Proving that glass is no longer the standard dictionary synonym for brittleness, Dr. John C. Hostetter of Corning Glass Works demonstrated that glass can be as soft as silk or as hard as steel. Using a heavy "bologna" bottle made of glass a quarter of an inch thick, an assistant hammered a large spoke into a two by four pine plank.

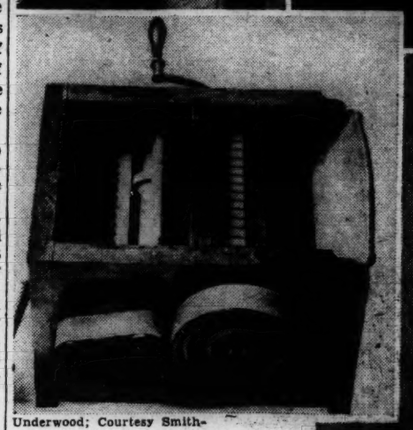
Strong Without, Weak Within

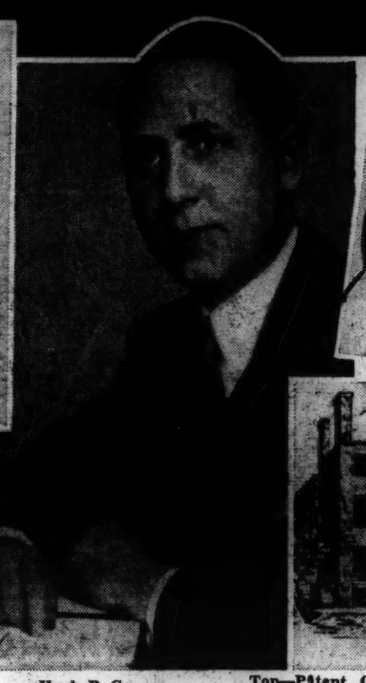
Yet while the outside of the bottle was as strong as steel, due to high strain, the interior was exceedingly weak. A tiny scatch with a small file on the inner surface caused the bottle to fly into a thousand pieces. Dr. Hostetter exhibited as well, glass yarn, braid, tape, and glass woven into textiles as soft as silk to the touch.

Centennial celebrations conclude tonight with a "patented dinner" at the Mayflower Hotel. Every item on the menu is a patented food product. The 1000 expected guests which include noted inventors, patent office and government officials, patent attorneys, scientists and industrialists, will each be issued a special patent waiver by the patent office, permitting them to "partake of the dinner to which we hold rights under letters patent of the United States."

Steps in Patent History of the U. S.







Underwood; Courtesy Smithsonian Institution; Courtesy Franklin Institute

Top—Ben Franklin's Electric Machine

Bottom—The First Cotton Gin

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Commissioner of Patents

Top—Patent Office Wing, Department of Commerce Building

Center—The Selden Auto

Bottom—First Patent Office Building

A. F. of L. Asks Licenses for Corporations

(Continued from Page 1)

out of the A. F. of L. in the desire to protect high wages and working conditions they have won.

These men are select craft unionists compactly organized according to their trades, and their departure is considered only if the industrial union movement, which wipes out craft lines and merges all workers into a single big union, should be accorded too much from the A. F. of L. Then feeling their choice position in industry endangered, many of the mechanics' unions might prefer later to step out and stand separate, as do six of the most important railway unions.

Wages Are Issue

Slight as is the possibility of a second break, its discussion evidences the advancing importance of the wage issue in the labor controversy to be acted on here this week.

Differences between craft and industrial unionism over workers' pay have been working distinctly to the front since the industrial union wing of the federation was suspended last September.

At the trial of the 10 unions, allied in the Committee for Industrial Organization, led by John L. Lewis, the charge was insurrection, and nothing was said of the competing merits of craft and industrial unionism. Today, however, the conflict between the rival types of labor organization is argued spontaneously by union officials:

Wages of many trades have been brought up by the organization of these trades. Take away these unions of the individual crafts, say their presidents, and lump all classes of workers into one common union, and the result will be a general leveling down of wages to the scale of the untrained majority.

Submerged in Mass

"Being in the minority," remarked one union chief, "we would be submerged, lose our identity, and have to take what the mass of the workers wanted to give us. The mass would be interested principally in its own pay. The majority getting $4 and $5 a day wouldn't put itself out to raise the wages of the skilled workers getting $8 and up a day. Many trained men put in four years of apprenticeship and have been learning ever since."

The classic proof of this argument, cited unanimously by craft unionists here, is the industrial union of coal miners of which Mr. Lewis is president. This, the United Mine Workers, is the most completely industrial union in America. It claims all workers in and around the mines, including carpenters, engineers, machinists, etc.

Mechanics, plumbers and steamfitters, electricians, teamsters, carpenters and others here unite in reporting that men in their trades in the industrial union of the coal miners do not receive as high wages as similar workers in comparable industry.

Pay Difference Cited

Roy Horn, president of blacksmiths and drop forgers, for instance, sent out a message to members last month saying that an important coal company had signed an agreement with Mr. Lewis' union and that the company expected all crafts to be governed by the miners' scale of wages. "There is 14 cents an hour difference," he commented, "between the rate of pay received by blacksmiths employed outside the mines and blacksmiths employed at the mines."

While it is conceded here that the work of carpenters and other craftsmen in the mines does not require as much skill as for outside work, the differential is explained by foes of industrial unionism as chiefly due to the mass of the miners primarily setting the entire wage scale of the industry. Granting that wages of the crafts in the mines are lower, miners emphasize the unusual gains in pay made by miners.

Bargaining Curtailed

A second wage objection to a big sweep of industrial unionism heard here is the removal of the bargaining staff of each craft, specializing on its interests.

Through 15, 20 or 25 years of negotiations with employers, the general officers of trade unions become expert in questions on hours and wages, etc. The best qualified develop into acute professionals. Dealing with thousands of employers in complex cases over the years, the hard-working union official, although he may have had little regular schooling, is likely to know a great deal more about his single field than the manufacturer who is more occupied with production, marketing and finance.

This veteran bargaining corps characteristic of each effective union—one president pays $12,000 a year to several assistants to get the best men he can—would be lost to the individual crafts if merged into industrial unions of the coal miners' type.

These contentions bespeak not only the highly skilled but others of less skill, like the teamsters, who are well organized. For the most part, however, they are the arguments of the skilled.

Stand Held Selfish

In many trades the skilled are getting too much, and unskilled and semi-skilled too little, according to certain of the leading labor economists of the universities. In their view, the concentration of the high-paid crafts upon their own affairs is selfish. Such economists ask for more care for the wages of those of low incomes. They feel the mass of employees has been long neglected and is not, under the craft system, prepared to receive its share of future wage advances. Therefore, these economists look toward industrial union, like that of the coal miners, to give the bulk of the workers the larger proportion of wages they deem is overdue.

The crafts retort here that they have lifted the pay of the unorganized—that whenever they win a raise, non-union labor is given a smaller raise. They assert their expenditure of effort has financed improvement for non-union labor. They claim also that they have tried to organize the unorganized, who too often proved indifferent.

Clothing Union Assails A. F. of L. Label Boycott

NEW YORK, Nov. 23 (AP)—The Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America characterized the American Federation of Labor's proposal to boycott goods bearing the Amalgamated label as an act of "utter irresponsibility" that had "done a service to the few sweatshoppers still remaining in the industry."

The boycott was voted at the federation convention in Tampa, Fla., Friday, after the organization's executive council endorsed the United Garment Workers in preference to the Amalgamated.

The Amalgamated asserted it had contracts with manufacturers of 85 per cent of the nation men's clothing output while the United represented "almost exclusively" overall manufacturers.

Automobilists Elect

DETROIT, Nov. 23 (AP) — The American Automobile Association, at its 34th annual convention here, re-elected Thomas P. Henry of Detroit, as president. It will be his fourteenth term. John L. Young, Cleveland, was elected secretary, succeeding Charles F. Foley, Lockport, N. Y. Vice-presidents elected are Sam W. Burchiel, Providence, R. I., third, and Frank J. Smith, Rochester, N.Y., sixth.

Antique Dolls of Many Lands Bow to Moderns in New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 23—Dolls and toys of other lands—and other centuries—present the picture of ageless Christmas morning in an exhibit of 400 pieces now on view in the Museum for the Arts of Decoration at Cooper Union, where it will continue until Jan. 16. The collection has been lent by Mr. and Mrs. De Witt Clinton Cohen, who have gathered it in the United States and six foreign countries over a period of 25 years.

In a dozen or more show-cases, these little "people" of wax, china and wood tell a gay story of what ingenious toy makers have accomplished. Colorful in type and animation, they have the charm by which antique toys identify themselves with the present.

Peddler dolls from eighteenth century England, a wooden rooster from Persia, vocational dolls from Switzerland, a shoemaker at his bench, a chimney sweep, paper dolls from France, a sixteenth century doll's leather hat from Spain—these are some of the objects on display.

Miniature Coach-and-Four

A miniature coach-and-four, modeled of wood and tin, is attracting outstanding attention. With realistic detail the tiny passengers have an air of proper importance and the horses, apparently, are on the move. In this same group is a nineteenth century circus wagon from the United States and a skilfully constructed team and wagon from eighteenth century Hungary.

There are four shell dolls from Dieppe, France, "christening" dolls from Italy in bejeweled, lacy robes, and an exhibit of doll dresses fancy and plain, along with accessories of doll apparel. These range from gold and silver brocades and quilted splendor to the gingham habiliments of peasant dolls. Bonnets show millinery styles of different periods, and along with them are placed diminutive purses, gloves, fans, slippers and rubbers.

The peddler dolls from Great Britain are a novelty to Americans. There are several of these, both men and women dolls, wearing a quaint, street-wizened expression and all accompanied by baskets of wares. There is a hardy market woman of 1780 with her vegetables and eggs; the 1830 doll who is "selling" a variety of articles, including cups, playing cards, music sheets, a rolling pin, saucepan and gleaming necklace; a Welsh doll of 1790 and a knitting woman with her basket of yarns.

Glimpse Into Nurseries

A collection of children's books and games gives a further glimpse into these nurseries of long ago. Story books and alphabetical aids to youngsters of France, Germany and the United States are in this. There is a French adding machine by which sums are done with beads on a metal frame, an eighteenth-century picture puzzle from Italy and a stout jumping-jack from England.

An Alice-in-Wonderland doll, dressed in blue taffeta, also is shown in the collection from England along with "marriage dolls" like Queen Victoria in folds of cream satin and lace and the impeccable Prince Albert.

Motorist Out of Gas, Train Comes to Rescue

TEMPLE, Texas, Nov. 23 (AP)—There sat V. D. Smith, dejectedly watching other motorists hurry past.

He was out of gas.

Alongside the highway a freight train rumbled by. A trainman inquiringly waved a two-gallon can. Mr. Smith nodded vigorously.

"Get it at the next switch" shouted the trainman, dropping the can as he passed. Mr. Smith poured the gasoline into his car, drove ahead and delivered the can and his thanks at the switch where the train had stopped.

'Angel' Coin Sold for $105

The rarest "angel"—a coin worth 6s 8d (about $1.68)—in the British coinage has been sold at a London auction for $105. It was made for the boy King, Edward the Fifth.

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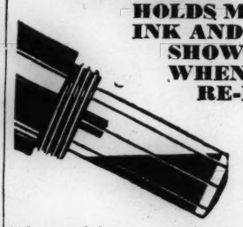
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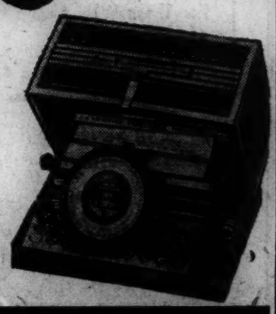
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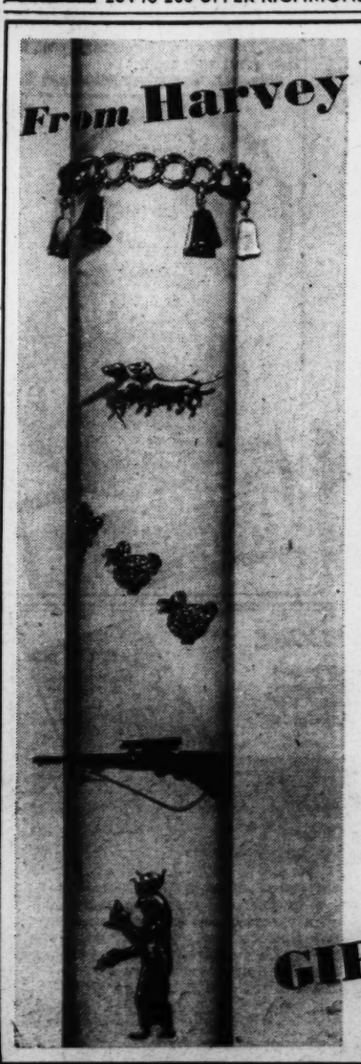
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Emancipation of Automobile From 'Unjust' Laws Is Sought; AAA Proposes Bill of Rights

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—While praise came from President Roosevelt to the Automobile Association of America for its manifold achievements, members of the organization attending the thirty-fourth annual convention here were rolling up their sleeves for greater accomplishments.

As objectives the delegates from all parts of the United States cited such things as:

A united front to fight the increasing "unfair" special taxes levied by the Federal Government on motorists.

War on crackpot regulations which would strangle motor transport progress.

Suitable Roads

Roads suitable for the needs of modern motor traffic.

Free passage of cars across state borders.

Proper sanitation and decent appearance along the roadsides.

Fair distribution of motor tax revenues among various local jurisdictions.

Unification of safety work in all of the states.

Many of these objectives were listed in the legislative program for the AAA by Thomas P. Henry, who shortly after the sessions opened was re-elected president of the organization for his fourteenth term. But there were other speakers whose thoughts indicated that the organization which technically represents America's 25,000,000 car owners who pay more than $1,000,000,000 in special taxes a year has unanimity.

Federal Taxes

Col. Sidney D. Waldon urged the association to seek the abolition of federal automobile taxes when Congress undertakes its planned revision of the nuisance tax structure. He urged that the states alone be the agency to levy special taxes.

Mr. Henry urged the executives of the clubs gathered here from the Atlantic to the Pacific coasts to formulate a "Bill of Rights" containing the necessary changes in legislation as would permit the attaining of the objectives and to have it ready for submission to the 43 state Legislatures and Congress that convene early in 1937.

"We want full and free use of the automobile," he said, "with the maximum of safety and economy."

Among the things condemned by the association were such proposals as governors for automobiles, a poll tax on motorists to create safety funds, fingerprinting of motorists, and wholesale lighting of rural highways without regard to cost or benefits.

The automobile manufacturers were praised for their safety work.

"Through their co-operation with and assistance to organizations in the safety field they have made possible a new attack on a wide front on the accident problem," Mr. Henry declared. "I am confident that much good will come from the new model safety program launched with their help."

For highway improvement, it was suggested that the multiple-lane type, comparable to the autostrades of Germany, be put between the large centers of population. It also was suggested that the cost of roads be proportioned between all the estate, commercial transport, Federal Government and private car owners. Motor vehicle revenues, it was felt, should not be diverted from the improvement of roads to other uses.

Auto club executives also declared that the enactment of better laws, the clarification of those existing, with efficient administration and enforcement, would provide a weighty factor. It was pointed out that with the millions of cars in use and the constant flow of traffic across state lines a national need is a national standard of traffic laws and regulations.

At the banquet following the first day's meeting, Henry Ford, for the first time, attended a gathering of the AAA and was loudly cheered. William J. Cameron, of the Ford company, was a speaker and paid tribute to the automobile industry for freeing itself of control by monied interests and remaining true to the engineer's ideal "that a useful thing will always find a user."

He predicted that the automobile is progressing so rapidly that the 1937 car will be more of an antique in 10 years than the car of 20 years ago is today.

In his message to the convention, President Roosevelt also emphasized the safety interest which is occupying the delegates.

"We all know that protection of life and property on our highways is a paramount national problem," he said. "Your association has contributed much to the progress we have already made and will undoubtedly contribute more to the future. I have been pleased to learn that your educational activities in the grade schools, in which I have long been interested, have been extended to include driver education and driver training in the high schools. This should help in making new drivers in the years ahead more proficient and more responsible."

Cubans Sentenced for Blasts

HAVANA, Nov. 23 (AP)—An urgency court sentenced Ramon Garcia Pujol and Mario Del Toro Rondon to a firing squad on conviction of dynamiting the newspaper El Pais last Sept. 20. The court also ordered the convicted persons to pay indemnity to victims of the blast. The sentences will be appealed to the Supreme court. Garcia Pujol was chief customs inspector of the port of Havana when arrested.

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Queen Zenobia's Desert Capital

Palmyra, Even in Ruins, Recalls Splendor of Rival to Rome

The Holy Land
Forty-sixth of 51 Articles

By R. H. Markham
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

PALMYRA, Syria—I wonder what your Main Street is like? I'm sure it's not like mine today.

For streams of sand are blowing here, and all is silent. The long, long wall round my city has collapsed. My vast temple lies in ruins. The forum is a waste of well-carved stones, strewn one upon another. Whole sectors of the two rows of ancient columns that line my Main Street lie prone upon the ground, like a swath of tall rye cut by a harvester's sharp scythe.

Not one hut nor shop nor palace remains within my wide encompassing walls. The only ancient dwellings that dot the plains and hills are gloomy, towerlike tombs.

Sand-Filled Theater

No man is on Main Street tonight except me. Alone I walk down the avenue of splendor to Queen Zenobia's theater, which I find filled with sand. And sand sweeps among the half-buried pillars, as it has swept a full thousand years, and then half a thousand more. The sands of a vast, restless, hungry desert.

This was a wonder city, in fact a city of two wonders. First, it lay in the heart of a wilderness, and secondly, it was brought to the height of its splendor by a woman, an Oriental woman whose beauty was matched only by her prowess, whose prowess was eclipsed only by her daring. Queen Zenobia dared defy Rome. She wanted to divide the world with the Roman Emperor, to make her desert capital equal to his.

Queen Zenobia's Palmyra has been called a second Rome. And the comparison is not out of place. There were second Romes all over the world. That was the glory of the city beside the Tiber. The stupendous power and impulse emanating from Italy's metropolis made other Romes spring up in deserts.

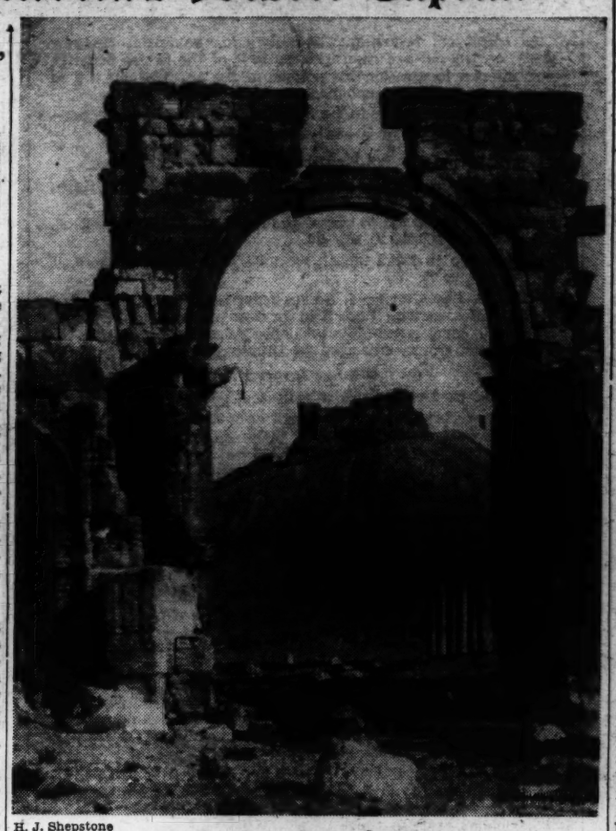
Rome the Prosperous

Rome performed this miracle, not by imperial command, but by the prosperity, ambition, and energy she gave mankind. She generated and released force. She introduced booms.

But she was a solid builder. She scorned shoddy materials and slack workmanship. The millenniums have tested her constructions and pronounced them well done. Rome built roads, aqueducts, and market places. She erected barracks, too, that helmeted soldiers might watch the roads, protect the aqueducts, and keep order in the markets. Rome meant unprecedented traffic, abounding water, business such as mankind had never seen, and order over all.

Palmyra is an eloquent witness of this. It sat beside an oasis on the desert road between Babylon and Tyre, a road extending from India to Europe. It was Palmyra that made this route possible. For weeks caravans would toil north along the Euphrates river, sleeping every night by its chocolate-colored waters. Then they would branch off into the desert toward Palmyra where they found food, rest, and water. Later they would continue west to Damascus, Aleppo, or Phoenicia.

Men brought the products of Egypt, Carthage, Greece and Rome to Palmyra, where they met other men with products from Persia, India, and other parts of the Orient. In this exchange of goods, Palmyra's merchants took a goodly commission. They also fed the wearied travelers and gave them entertainment. So they grew rich and strong and proud.



H. J. Shepstone

Turkish Castle Seen Through Older Arch
Defiant of Time, but Losing the Battle, These Fragments Hint How Palmyra Was Adorned

Palmyra built a temple like that at Baalbek, much of which still exists. It constructed a fine theater, and stretched an avenue more than a mile long from Jupiter's grand home upon a hill, across the city, to the palace of the ruler. This avenue was lined on each side by stately columns and flanked by shops or offices.

In the outer areas near the wall were splendid palaces and mansions where powerful merchant families displayed their wealth. Fortresses looked from neighboring sand-covered heights, and on all the hillsides were sepulchral towers built by the leading families. They still stand, and you may puzzle over the inscriptions.

The oasis never ran dry, the orchards never withered, never-ending lines of camels supplied wheat and corn. So Palmyra throve and grew famous.

Ambitious Zenobia

To this fame was added both glory and romance by Queen Zenobia. She was of Arab stock, with a small dark face, lighted by piercing brown eyes that glowed from a frame of lustrous black hair, brushed smooth and straight over her ears. When she smiled, her white teeth added an additional glow, but this seldom happened.

For feminine charm was one of the lesser cares of beautiful Queen Zenobia. As the companion of her husband, Odenathus, the governor of Palmyra, Zenobia was both an administrator and a warrior. She accompanied him to battle as well as on the hunt. She ably discharged her full share of the cares of state. She spoke Latin and Greek, besides local languages, and had sent her three sons abroad to study.

On becoming a widow, she continued to rule over a great territory with even more splendor and pretension than had her husband. She embellished her desert capital and made it the center of the Eastern world. She led her troops to battle, added new lands to her kingdom, and dreamed of making the name of Zenobia shine through history even beside that of Alexander.

When her sons appeared at grand festivals, they wore the Roman purple. Zenobia was given the title of Augusta by Rome itself, which would have more than pleased most rulers.

But not Zenobia. She aspired to receive naught from Rome, but on full equality; to share the world with that empire—Empress Zenobia in the East, Emperor Aurelian in the West.

Rome Brooked No Rival

Rome, of course, refused. Rome did not share power, did not divide the world. Rome was the world. Aurelian marched east. The beautiful queen marched west, across the desert, at the head of her army. She fought as bravely and as well as any rebel who dared rise against Rome, but like all such rebels, she soon was led captive in a triumphant procession throughout the imperial capital.

Palmyra was destroyed. Caravans found another route, and the desert sands drew a yellow mantle over the ruins. Straggling shepherds set up their huts within the walls of Jupiter's vast temple, and hyenas made their dens in the aisles of the theater.

Such was Palmyra as I saw it. Six hours I rode from Hama through a dry and lonely desert to this drier and still more lonely capital. It still remains the magnificent mistress of the waste. Those miles of half-buried pillars and the ruins of the stupendous temple rise in the silent splendor of the wilderness to proclaim anew that by rivers or on fruitful plains, in mountains or in barren sands, men use their wealth and power to create beauty and give honor to the highest truth they know.

Low-Cost Home Held Solution Of Nation's Housing Problem

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23—While only 500 families actually have moved into federally built low-cost dwellings, Howard A. Gray, director of the PWA housing division announced today that 29,186 workers have been given direct employment at the 50 project sites.

Mr. Gray's estimate coincided with the publication of a report from the National Association of Manufacturers' committee on housing and employment deploring the "threat of federal competition in the normal housing field" and urging industrialists to give their attention to the need of low-cost and low-rent housing in the cost range of $2000 to $3000.

Rents Set at Minimum

Much of the recent delay in the federal housing program has been due to necessity of cutting construction costs to the bone in order to hold rents to a minimum. In a number of cases recently, orders have gone out for the redesigning of projects, after initial bids of contracts have proven too high to permit real "low-rent" housing.

In the case of Andrew Jackson Courts in Nashville, Tenn., bids for construction of the project buildings were twice received, if a contract had been awarded at prices asked, it is said, resulting rents would have been beyond the reach of low-income families for which the new community is intended. Harold L. Ickes, PWA administrator, ordered a redesigning of plans.

Architects of the housing division have prepared tentative estimates on the new scheme, more than doubling the dwelling units without materially increasing building cost, thereby spreading rents over a greater number of units and lowering charges. Second stories will be added to most houses and a change made in the type of group-heating used.

Construction Simplified

Similar changes are being made on other projects where it has been found necessary to simplify construction in order to cut down costs.

Recognizing this need for economy all along the line, if $2000 and $3000 homes are to be made available, the manufacturers committee expressed the view that "only by such co-ordinated effort and mutual co-operation among various groups which supply land, materials, credit and technicians and craftsmen who add the services which make a home possible, can the normal processes of evolution be speeded to solve this important economic and social problem." The committee urged:

1. Reduction of the tax load on homes.

2. Research by producers as to the manner in which better homes can be provided at less cost.

Continuous Employment

3. Plans by employers and employees for more continuous employment whereby a larger annual return will be assured the worker and lower unit costs will result.

4. Design by engineers and architects of more satisfactory homes for the great bulk of the people.

5. Development by financial institutions of programs to aid families of small means to own homes safely and permit those seeking safe investment of funds new opportunities for putting their funds to work.

6. Furnishing by employers of specific advice and assistance to employees in home buying and rental problems.

The committee estimated the present housing requirements in America at around 6,000,000 home units.

Mr. Gray's report said 500 families have found new homes in PWA's Techwood project at rents ranging from $16.40 for a three-room apartment to $27.85 for a six-room row house. In New York city two huge apartment developments are taking shape in the Williamsburg section of Brooklyn and in Harlem. The university project will be ready for occupancy shortly, and other projects are scheduled from opening soon in Montgomery, Ala., and Miami, Fla.

Having a little fun with statistics, one of Mr. Gray's assistants said the 120,000,000 bricks being used in the housing projects, if laid end to end, would stretch for a distance equivalent to a round trip from Boston to Calcutta, India; that the staircases would go up 30,000 stories; and that the steel used weighs seven times more than the Eiffel Tower in Paris.

CCC Awards Contracts Of $759,801 for Shoes

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (AP)—Robert Fechner, director of emergency conservation work, has announced award of two contracts aggregating $759,801 to the Endicott Johnson Corporation, Endicott, N. Y., for shoes to be used by the Civilian Conservation Corps. One contract was for 133,524 pairs of service shoes at $335,145 and the other for 182,256 pairs of service shoes for $424,656.

Other contracts for CCC supplies awarded today included: Iver Johnson Sporting Goods Company, Boston, 450 pairs of snowshoes, $2857.

Rehousing Found to Raise Morale of Slum District

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TAMPA, Fla., Nov. 23—"The 'coal in the bathtub' theory that slum dwellers do not know how to use better housing has been exploded on the East Side of New York," Langdon Post, commissioner of housing for New York city, told a labor institute on slum clearance held here in connection with the convention of the American Federation of Labor.

"I can't exaggerate the pride tenants take in 'first homes' built and owned by the city," he said. "They have organized an association to take proper care of the building. If one finds a spot on the wall, he runs to the office about it. They have almost made themselves nuisances, so anxious are they to see that everything is kept up."

Viewpoint Altered

Just finishing its initial year, "first homes" houses 400 persons of the slum neighborhood, who pay a monthly rental of $6 a room. Six of the 10 families previously living on the site are tenants. Most of the original property, however, had been boarded up, as it consisted of outworn tenements erected in 1848 and 1865. The whole viewpoint of at least 30 per cent of the families, Commissioner Post declared, was changed by their new homes.

The relation between wages and slums was studied by labor participants, the housing problem being considered largely from the economic angle.

Answering questions, Commissioner Post estimated that as long as private housing was carried on for profit, a third or a quarter of the population would have to be housed by subsidy.

Higher Wages Sought

"I do not think this means a subsidy for low wages," he told an interrogator. "It is not so in England where Government has gone much deeper into housing. I don't believe tenants will get enough out of this housing to be content with very low wages."

The labor movement is mobilizing to promote the assistance of government in supplying better homes for workers, it was brought out. Formation of 1000 local labor housing committees was reported by Boris Shishkin, secretary of the Labor Housing Conference. He urged that every local labor union have a standing committee on housing.

The most effective single organization for housing in the country, said Mr. Post, is the American Federation of Labor.

The economic answer to the housing problem is not all-sufficing, pointed out Merle Vinton, economic adviser to the Resettlement Administration. Planning and public control over blighted and exploited areas also are needed, he pointed out. He suggested the public ownership of land, at least in blighted areas, where public authorities could buy large tracts.

Public Support Lacking

Lack of public zest for housing projects was deplored by the resettlement economist. "We haven't a housing movement in the United States," he told the conference. "There is not enough interest in housing to get us anywhere. "People are not shouting for housing. We are so different from England, where they are vociferous.

Italian Youths Study Aviation

An educational movement to imbue and familiarize Italian youth with the elemental phases of aeronautics is being carried on throughout Italy.

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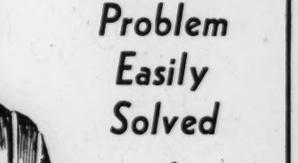

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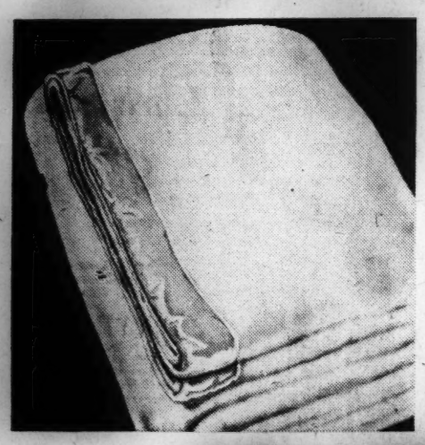

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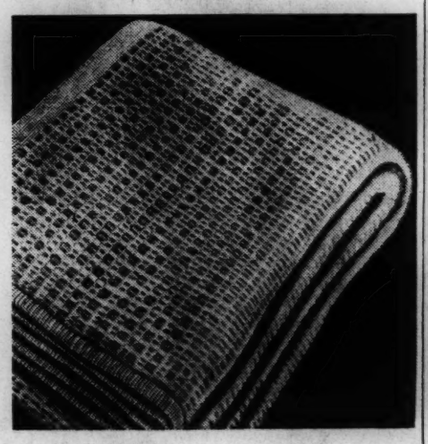

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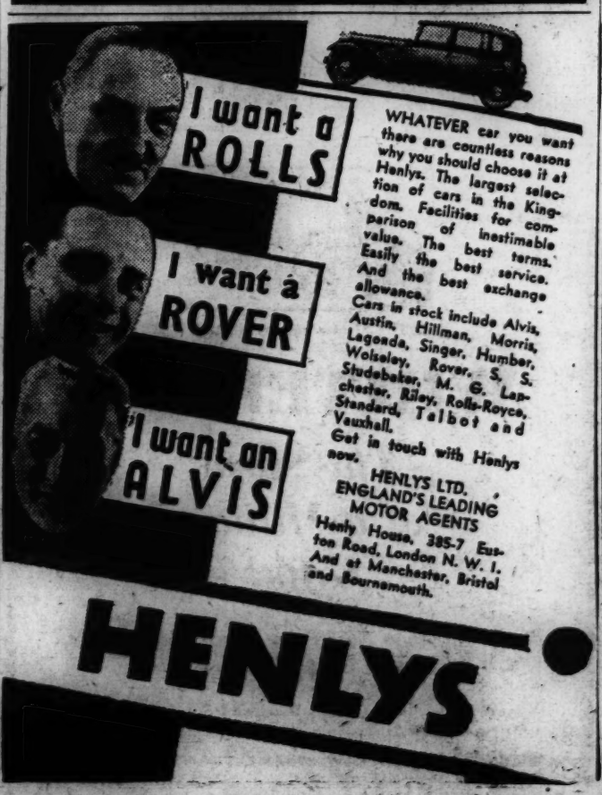

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Civic Groups Put More 'Zip' In Radio Talks by Dramatizing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Putting over an educational radio message to the living rooms of the nation proves more difficult than just talking to a hall full of people within the reach of the speaker's unaided voice. For this reason a unique radio institute is being sponsored by the Adult Education Council here with representatives of some 20 civic organizations participating.

For the first time, it is believed here, representatives of civic organizations who want to tell the public about the merit system, balloting, library books, freedom of speech and scores of other topics, are banding together to attend a special institute on radio technique. They are studying microphone technique, building of radio programs, the rules and philosophy of radio, radio voice technique and related problems.

The organizations represented include the League of Women Voters, League for Industrial Democracy, the Chicago Public Library, Y. M. C A. College, Oak Park Community Lectures, and Chicago Round Table of the Conference of Jews and Christians.

New Technique

The civic leaders who would get their message across on the radio are finding out how to compete with the dramatized, quick moving commercial program which catches the ear of the listener sooner than the plain lecture of the type that many civic groups have been sponsoring. About 85 per cent of the radio listeners over the country would rather tune in on some program of an entertaining nature than one which appears at once to be "dry education," it is claimed.

A new technique of performance is considered necessary if the civic organizations are to reach the large radio audience they hope for, according to Ralph McCallister, director of the Adult Education Council. Moreover, the civic groups with an educational and informational message to give out are finding that the larger audiences are sitting in the arm chairs beside the radio rather than attending meetings in town halls or downtown buildings. To reach this audience, speakers on civic subjects will have to learn radio technique, it is concluded.

"Your voice is a little too high pitched to have a pleasing effect on the radio," a girl is told as she sits in front of a microphone while the director of the class, James Whipple, gives a criticism of her radio script. Others spoke too deliberately or dragged their remarks, they were told. The institute is held in the studio of the University Broadcasting Council, of which Mr. Whipple is the production manager. Others try their hand at writing script and at presenting them before the microphone.

Sugar Coating

Then they listen to radio programs which have been made on a record in this experimental studio where educational programs are being coined with certain new methods of presentation. A voice announces the "judge" who gets across to his audience some technical point in legal procedure. But he does not just talk. The point to be illustrated is dramatized and even made more colorful by the use of the "fade-out" where an incident is recalled and re-enacted from a previous point in the life of the characters.

"This so-called sugar coating of the information and dressing it up in dramatic form is probably more convincing and more attractive to the average listener," said Mr. Whipple, but he added that "a poor dramatization is worse than a well-read manuscript."

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Clemency Pleas By Plotters In Soviet Sabotage

NOVOSIBIRSK, Western Siberia, Nov. 23 (AP)—Pleas for clemency and the customary 48-hour interval after sentence in Russia were all that stood in the way today of execution for nine men convicted of anti-Communist sabotage.

The men—eight Russians and a German engineer—were convicted yesterday of plotting against the Soviet regime and killing 14 miners in a conspiracy to wreck the great Kemerovo mines in Western Siberia. All pleaded guilty except one, who confessed "partial guilt."

Emil Stückling, the German, was the first foreign engineer to be sentenced to death in a Russian sabotage trial in seven years.

Embassy Pleads for Delay

In Moscow, the German Ambassador, Count Friederick von der Schulenburg, appealed to N. N. Krestinsky, Vice-Commissar of Foreign Affairs, to postpone the execution until the Embassy could study the evidence and submit an official protest. He asked also that the German Consul at Novosibirsk be allowed to see the condemned German.

Twenty-seven other Germans were included among three dozen foreigners awaiting trial on similar charges of espionage and conspiracy to wreck Soviet industrial enterprises.

Two of the four counts on which the men were convicted were based on gas explosions in the Kemerovo mines, the second most important in the Soviet Union.

Stückling's Confession

Stückling was found guilty also of maintaining contact with "the secret police of one foreign state." He admitted full guilt and in his plea for leniency declared:

"I have not concealed anything. . . . I showed who led me down this road. . . . I openly showed it wasn't myself who took the road to wreckage."

Besides Stückling, the men facing execution before a firing squad are I. Pesmekhonoff, chief engineer of the mine; I. Noskoff, F. Shubin, M. Kuroff, I. Liashenko, V. Andrieff, I. Kolvenko and N. Leonenko. The last named admitted partial guilt.

Four Counts

All defendants were convicted on four counts, two of which included a gas explosion in the great Kemerovo mines that killed 14 workers.

Prosecutor Roginsky, terming Stückling a "wrecking specialist," charged that the German had been sent to Russia to direct sabotage of the Kemerovo mines, entrusted by Lenin to "Big Bill" Haywood and a group of American engineers in 1922 for rehabilitation. They are the central mines in the Kuzbas region.

Judge Ulrich, president of the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court, presided. Stückling and seven other defendants pleaded guilty; the ninth admitted "partial" guilt.

Judge Ulrich is credited with having sentenced more men to death in Russia than any other man on the bench, his conducting the trials personally evidenced the importance which the Soviet Government attached to the case.

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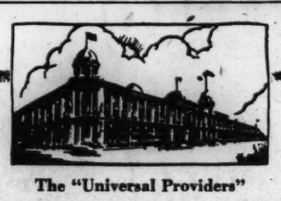
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Social Security in Brief

As employers return questionnaires to the Social Security Board on the old-age insurance features of the Social Security Act, interest focuses on this portion of the act. Workers are to receive their account numbers beginning Nov. 24.

Old-age insurance is to be distinguished from old-age pensions, also provided in the act. The differences:

Old-Age Pensions

For "aged needy indivduals," 65 or over. Until Jan. 1, 1940, states may set age limit at 70 or over.

Finances—Federal aid to states, so far, of $49,750,000 in 1935-36, and of $85,000,000 in 1936-37.

Pensions—Up to $30 a month with 50-50 federal aid; more, if states give it.

Eligibility—Based on need. No residence requirement permitted by states, stricter than 5 in 9 years preceding application, and 1 year of continuous residence preceding application. No exclusion of any citizen of the United States.

Old-Age Insurance

For retired workers over 65, regardless of need.

Finances—Old-Age Reserve Account in Federal Treasury started by federal appropriations or bond issues, and kept up by taxes collected from employees and employers in all activities subject to the law. Exempted activities are: Farm labor, private domestic service, casual labor, service of persons older than 65, government employment and work in non-profit organizations.

Taxes—Equally divided between employees and employers in activities where old-age insurance applies. The combined rates on wages after Dec. 31, 1936, up to maximum wage of $3000 a year, are: 1937-39, 2 per cent; 1940-42, 3 per cent; 1943-45, 4 per cent; 1946-48, 5 per cent; after Dec. 31, 1948; 6 per cent.

No exemption—Taxes paid as above are not deductable from income or other taxes.

Payments—Start at age 65, when worker retires. If, in part of any month after age 65, a worker is regularly employed for hire, he loses that month's insurance payment. No payments to be made before Jan. 1, 1942. Payments continue for life. Unpaid balance goes to estate of insured.

Eligibility—Age 65 or over. Total wages received from Dec. 31, 1936, to age 65, must be at least $2000. Must have received wages for work on at least five days, each day in a different calendar year, in above period.

Amounts—For workers reaching age 65 before Jan. 1, 1942: ½ of 1 per cent a month on wages received from Dec. 31, 1936, to age 65, up to $3000 total wages. Over $3000, add 1-12 of 1 per cent up to $45,000, and above $45,000, 1-24 of 1 per cent. No monthly payment to exceed $85.

For workers reaching age 65 after Jan. 1, 1942: Graduated monthly payments, rising with salary and years of employment. Minimum, for $25 monthly salary during five years —lump sum payment of $52.50. Minimum monthly payment, for $25 salary over 10 years, or $50 salary for five years—$15 a month. Maximum payment, $85 a month.

For workers passing on before age 65: Estate to receive not less than 3½ per cent of total wages after Dec. 31, 1936. If more than 3½ per cent is due, and has not been paid before decease, surplus goes to estate.

Unqualified Aged—Those not qualified for old-age insurance (see Eligibility above), may receive lump sum, 3½ per cent of total wages from Dec. 31, 1936, to age 65.

How It Comes—Payment will be made direct from the Treasury at Washington, monthly or on due date.

No Transfer—Rights of collection of old-age benefits are non-transferrable. Benefits are also immune from attachment, garnishment, bankruptcy or insolvency proceedings.

Penalties—Wilful false statements on old-age insurance applications are liable for $1000 fine, one year imprisonment, or boht.

Security Fund: Can I Borrow On My Account? No, You Cannot

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (AP)—I'm a bookkeeper, what about this old-age pension tax on my income?

You make no return. The employer is liable for your tax as well as the one he pays. Next year he is required to deduct 1 cent of every dollar paid you up to a limit of $3000 in wages, or $30 in tax; and match it himself.

Does it stay at 1 per cent?

Only through 1939. The next three years it is 1½ per cent, then increases to 2 per cent from 1943 through 1945, then to 2½ through 1948. In 12 years, or in 1949, the rate reaches 3 per cent and stays there.

Does the $3000 liability limit hold?

Yes, for wages received from an individual employer in business or industry in one year. Also, that is all that will be credited to the account the Government will keep on your earnings, on which the amount of monthly pension after 65 will be based. The more you earn before retirement up to $3000 a year, the bigger your pension.

Both Pay the Same

If I get $1200 a year, the tax on me and my boss will be $12 each for 1937?

Yes, and your employer must also match the tax on wages paid other employees.

Do I have to do anything about the tax?

No. But you will soon be asked to fill out an application blank for recording it.

Well, how will they keep track of my wages on this "account"?

The employer is required to make periodic reports, showing how much was paid you. Your record will be kept from that information.

Suppose I change jobs?

Both your former and the new employer must report the change, using your account number and name.

How will this be checked up?

The employer must keep available for inspection by tax officials a record of wages paid, to whom and for what services. You don't report, but can write to Washington at any time for information about your account.

Cannot Borrow on Account

Can I draw or borrow on my account?

No.

If I have two jobs, am I taxed twice?

Yes, the tax applies to the first $3000 in income from each.

Within what salary limits does the law apply?

There is no salary limit qualification. If a man works in an industry covered by the law the taxes apply to his first $3000 whether he makes just that or gets $50,000 a year as a bank president.

My brother is a lawyer, can he get in on it? Or can I stay out if I want to?

If he works for some business on a regular salary, your brother is covered by the law. If he works for himself, he is excluded. Since you are a bookkeeper in business, you are included and have no option.

My father is 62, how about him?

If he works in business or industry, his wages will be taxed until he is 65. It is too late for him to qualify for pensions, because he will be 65 before five years elapse.

3½ Per Cent When 65

Then he is being taxed for the benefit of young men?

No, when he reaches 65 he will be entitled to 3½ per cent of the wages recorded paid to him, or more than he is to be taxed meanwhile.

Suppose he dies first?

Then his heirs get the 3½ per cent.

Can I get a lump sum at 65 if I prefer that to a pensions?

No.

Suppose I live into a ripe old age?

Any pension to which you are entitled will go on until death, provided you don't continue to work in an industry covered by the law.

If I stay at my desk after 65, I get nothing?

Your pension will be held up as long as you work.

Is there any other penalty for going on working?

No.

Why is the check held up?

Encourages Retirement

One purpose of the law was to encourage retirement of older workers to make more room for young men in employment.

How about keeping books for a community chest after 65?

Your pension will not be affected if you work after 65 in an employment not under the act, such as for charitable, religious or educational organizations.

My company has its own pension plan, will that make any difference?

No.

How will this money be kept by the Government?

In an "old-age reserve fund," to which the Government adds 3 per cent interest annually.

What are the safeguards against this money being appropriated for other purposes?

The integrity of Congress and public opinion.

National Grange Puts Policies Into 13-Point Program

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 23 (AP)—The National Grange announced today a 13-plank platform for agriculture in 1937.

L. A. Taber, master of the fraternal organization, said, "We look forward to greater growth and progress on all fronts in the Grange's effort to obtain equality for agriculture."

The planks:

A sound program of soil conservation, controlled by farmers.

Crop insurance under federal supervision, providing for voluntary participation by farmers, to protect them against drought, flood or other disaster.

Protective Tariff

A tariff designed to safeguard American markets for American farmers, repeal of the "favored nation" clause, and provision that reciprocal treaties be ratified by the United States Senate.

Sound currency, based on a dollar of constant purchasing and debt-paying value.

Continued aid for agricultural extension and research, vesting control of school systems in the states.

A co-operative rural credit system based upon ability of the farmer to pay and returning majority control of land bank boards to farmer borrowers.

A rural rehabilitation program that will aid worthy tenant farmers and sharecroppers to own their farms.

A transportation system that permits farmers to use the cheapest and most efficient form.

Co-operative Support

Extension of rural electrification as rapidly as possible.

Broaden the base of taxation, tax all incomes, including those of public officials; return part of federal income taxes to states for school uses.

Support farmer-owned and farmer-controlled co-operatives for buying and selling.

Oppose any policy which allows the United States to become involved in war abroad; nationalize the munitions industry, take profit out of war.

Urge efficiency and economy in all governmental activities.

The platform represents opinions delegates expressed at the organization's annual meeting here last week. Mr. Taber and the national grange executive committee mapped plans to make it effective.

Methodists Urged to War Against Liquor Traffic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 23—Calling on the Methodist church to renew its fight on the liquor traffic, Dr. Edward D. Kohlstadt, secretary of the Methodist Home Mission Board, declared at its annual meeting on Nov. 19, in the Wesley Building, that American taprooms now employ 1,350,000 young women as "hostesses."

"Modern youth must be provided with an adequate substitute for roadhouse entertainment," Dr. Kohlstadt urged. "This is a joint responsibility of the home, the church and civic groups."

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

executive council of the federation restored greater autonomy to the affiliated unions, that his union would not stay in the federation.

Obviously, there is a tendency within nations and within groups like labor to call old leadership to stricter accountability.

Spain—British Tighten Neutrality Policy

Great Britain tightens its neutrality policy still further as a projected rebel blockade of Barcelona threatens to widen the vortex of the Spanish conflict.

Foreign Secretary Eden, addressing Parliament, announces a two-fold safety-first policy toward the proposed blockade, interpreted as follows:

1. Great Britain will recognize the rights of neither the rebels nor the Madrid Government to seize and search British ships on the high seas —that is, outside the three mile limit.
2. Legislation will be swiftly introduced forbidding any British ship to carry war material from any country to any port in Spain.

These principles represent a far cry from the old contradictory neutrality policy, under which nations proclaimed their neutrality and then accorded their ships and their nationals the right to go ahead and do all the things that made neutrality impossible. A possible loophole in the proposed legislation may be that it does not propose to bar shipments from Portugal, through which much help has allegedly reached the debels.

Neutrality—France to Follow British Lead

France warmly commends British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden's Parliament speech in which he appeared to promise British aid, should France be the victim of unprovoked aggression. The French press declares that Germany would never have dared go to war in 1914 if Britain had made a similar commitment to France. France is so won over by this British promise that it seems disposed to follow to the letter Mr. Eden's program of strict neutrality, which he reaffirmed today.

Some French Liberals, who have protested French concurrence with the British neutrality policy, are at a keen disadvantage after Mr. Eden's speech. But they can argue that Britain has not promised any automatic military support, that what support Britain pledged would be operative only if Britain decided that France was the victim of unprovoked aggression.

Ethiopia—Negus in New Plea to League

Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia protests to the League of Nations against Austro-Hungarian recognition of Italian occupation of his kingdom, the Associated Press reports. The protest was made in a letter to Joseph A. C. Avenol, Secretary General of the League of Nations.

The Emperor pledged himself again to free Ethiopia from fascist occupation which, he declared, "is being maintained only by a frightful regime of confiscation, oppression, slaughter, and terror."

Inventors—Show 100 Years' Wonders at Capital

Thomas A. Edison once said to people who were marveling at the magnitude of invention's achivements:

"We do not yet know one tenth of 1 per cent of what there is to know."

Since that time Mr. Edison's statement has been supported by an unbroken stream of inventions. No exception then are the wonders inventors are exhibiting today at the centennial celebration of the United States patent system in Washington.

There is the power house that harnesses the sun to make a steam engine run; there is sound of such high frequency that it vaporizes glass and there is the glass that is as hard as steel and as soft as silk. Inventors have kept right on furnishing wonderland since Lewis Carroll wrote "finish" to Alice's adventures.

Soviet—Engineers Sentenced for Sabotage

A Russian court pronounces a sentence that appears to fan the flames of German-Soviet hostility. A German citizen, Emil Stückling, with eight other engineers, is sentenced to be executed, allegedly for organizing the fatal mine disaster at Kemerovo, Siberia. The court found that Stückling was an agent of the German Gestapo, and that he acted in collaboration with Trotzky plotters to sabotage Russian industry.

Germany reacts immediately. The first move is that of Count Friedrich Werner von der Schulenburg, German Ambassador to Russia, who calls at the Russian Foreign Office and asks delay of execution until the facts can be studied. The German press launches warnings. All Germany's power stands behind every German abroad, declares the newspaper Völkischer Boebachter.

Vermont Rail Petition

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (AP)—A. E. Cluett, Troy, N. Y., has asked the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to serve as president of the Albany and Vermont Railroad Company and the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad Company. Alfred W. Gale, Troy, N. Y., asked for authority to serve as vice-president of the Albany and Vermont Railroad. Mr. Gale is vice-president of the Rensselaer and Saratoga. Andrew P. McKean and William L. Shields, both of Troy, asked authority to serve as directors of the Albany and Vermont.

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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

The Adventures of Anastasia

By Virginia Grilley

Our story opened when a little lady made Anastasia—a monkey with a kindly, eager face—out of scraps of cotton, silk and other odds and ends in her piece bag. Having been made and dressed in a jacket and skirt of red satin and a saucy hat to match, Anastasia started out to find a home. After being turned away from two homes where the families would have nothing to do with a monkey, Anastasia had just decided to knock at a little house with a lantern over the door—when there came a noise so loud and rumbly it sounded like a lion roaring.

Part Two

SUDDENLY from around the corner dashed a black monster who seemed to be all paws, and flying legs and snarling teeth, and his eyes were like two red lights in the dark.

Anastasia forgot to pick up her satin skirt and, stumbling and tripping, she somehow reached the sidewalk with the snarling creature right at her heels.

It had all happened so quickly that there was nothing to do but just keep ahead of the monster.

The monster's master had told him that very morning to keep all cats off the front porch, but Anastasia didn't know that. This funny little one in the shiny suit and hat didn't belong there, he was sure. What were cats coming to anyhow, dressing up like people—if only she didn't run up a tree like all others, he would chase her right out of town.

It was so very dark, and her skirt was so very long, that Anastasia ran in a zig-zag line that mixed the creature up completely, and made him extra provoked. As she ran she squeaked in a little piping voice, "Oh-oh-oh-oh-oh!" which puzzled her pursuer, for he had never heard a cat make a noise like that before.

And then, just as Anastasia had decided to let him catch her, and eat her up—lovely red dress and all—a tiny opening appeared in a fence close by. Without caring what was on the other side, she ducked her head, and the next moment was out of sight, and the stupid monster had gone leaping past.

An Escape

On the other side of the fence was a soft carpet of grass, and a lilac bush made a tiny forest of lavender plumes over Anastasia's head. She knew that the dreadful creature was much too big to crawl through the opening. Suddenly the moon's face peeked around a cloud where he had been taking a nap, and smiled at the little visitor. It lighted up the garden like a friendly lantern. Its rays revealed a doll's bed under the lilac bush where some small mother had left it. It was a cozy bed with a soft mattress and warm blankets. What a comfortable place to stay for the night! Yes, that is what she would do, and start on her quest in the morning. The satin suit could be hung on a lilac branch, for it must not get wrinkled and untidy. Undressing quickly she crept in between the covers, and as her head nestled down on the soft little pillow Anastasia smiled up at the moon. "I really am very—very happy," she said.

A robin living in the top branches of the lilac bush chattered so loudly getting her children ready for school next morning, that Anastasia awoke with a start. For a few moments she drowsily watched the nodding lavender plumes, and then suddenly remembered all that had happened. It was morning, and she must be on her way. Jumping out of bed she washed her face in a little puddle of dew, and shook the dust out of the suit and hat.

The bed must be left smooth and neat with the blankets tucked in carefully. Picking up the pillow to shake it, she found underneath a tiny paper bag in which were three shiny pink peppermints. This reminded Anastasia that there had been no supper the night before, and she wondered wistfully if it would be wrong to take just one.

All at once the two silver pieces the little lady had given her jingled in her pocket. Of course, of course—she could pay for it. So she sat down on the grass, and ate the peppermint slowly trying to make it last as long as possible. Then placing one of the silver pieces in the paper bag and giving the bed a last pat she crept out through the opening in the fence.

A Sound of Music

There was no one on the other side except two little kittens frolicking with a grasshopper. "Good morning, little kittens!" she said brightly, and they wiggled their whiskers in a pleasant greeting, and the grasshopper waved his feelers at her. It was very early and perhaps people were still doing their breakfast dishes, and didn't care to be disturbed. She tried hard not to think of the night before, and the homes that looked so cheery, but which didn't seem to want her.

Suddenly, the sound of tinkly music skipped toward her over the clear morning air, and Anastasia tilted her head on one side, for with the gay little tune came the echo of children's flutelike voices and the tapping of small feet. Forgetting everything but the music, she cried, "Oh, I must find it!" and the next moment she was off down the street and had disappeared around the corner.

Yes, the cheery music was coming from around the corner, and also from a funny square-shaped box with a handle at the side that a smiling, brown-skinned man was turning. When Anastasia reached the spot she couldn't see the man or the box very easily, for many small boys and girls in gay frocks and suits that made them look like bobbing pinwheels were dancing about him and singing the same lively tune that had skipped over the air to her.

Anastasia's "Thank You"

What fun, what fun, thought Anastasia, and before she knew it she had picked up her shiny skirts and was doing a queer little waltz step of her own. The children were having such a lovely time themselves they didn't see her at all. But the smiling, brown-skinned man did, for he could look over the children's heads, and he played faster and faster, and smiled wider and wider, as Anastasia's little body pirouetted and swirled.

Suddenly the music stopped, and Anastasia could see that the children were dropping pennies in the man's hat. The silver piece that was left in her pocket made a sound as if it were laughing, too, and she knew that the little lady would wish her to give it to someone who made so many happy! So holding it in her small, brown paw, she hopped up to the man, and shyly dropped it in the hat.

And then a surprising thing happened. At least the children thought it surprising, for they hadn't noticed Anastasia dancing with them.

The man reached down and with a sweep of his arm picked up Anastasia and placed her on top of the box. She was so surprised, too, that she could do nothing for a moment but open her shiny glass eyes very wide.

"Little brown friend," he said in a soft, gentle voice, "I have been looking for you all through this big world! You shall go along with me, and make all the children—all the children, do you hear—smile every day of all the year! How will you like that, my little brown friend?"

Anastasia wiped away a happy tear for she knew all at once that she had found a home. "I—I'm not pretty," she said in a little voice, "but, you see I have a nice red dress and hat, and I will do my best!"

The man laughed and patted her shoulder. "The dress is very handsome. But I noticed first your kindly little face! That is what will make children sing, and dance, and smile!" He picked up the handle of the box again, and this time the gayest tune of all came bubbling out.

"We must be on our way, little friend!" he said.

They started off down the street, and the children skipping along behind them saw Anastasia straighten her satin hat.

"Oh, I really am very, very happy," she said.

The End

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Jantje Returned With His Wheelbarrow

Tahu Rides On a Travois

ONE day during his visit among the Blackfeet, Tahu and his parents, his little Blackfoot friend and his parents and grandparents, and two other families, went camping out down by the Bow river.

They were getting ready for their Spring Planting Ceremonial which came in May before their June Sun Dance. Tahu wished he were going to stay until the ceremonies took place, but he was glad of this much. They told him that the Planting Ceremonial was a prayer for long life and abundance.

These were wonderful holidays for the small Tahu. The grown-ups had brought the tepees and they were living outdoors as Indians love to live. There was one baby that slept on a cradle-board that its mother carried on her back. Best of all the Chief had brought along his travois and told Tahu that he and his little Blackfoot friend might ride it.

This travois was especially gorgeous. The horse's bridle was beautifully beaded and there were two saddlebags. Two long poles were attached to the flanks of the horse and dragged behind him on the ground. Halfway up on the poles, a board was put and over this some blankets and upon these blankets Tahu sat, while his Blackfoot friend drove the horse. Sometimes Tahu climbed onto the horse and his friend sat on the seat. It was great fun even when the horse stepped into a hole and made them bump up and down.

The Chief told Tahu that they used this travois today only on special occasions, such as parades. But he had brought it along that the boys might enjoy themselves.

Tahu thanked him very much. He had never ridden one before, although his own people also had them put by for parades.

It was delightful riding around on the plains, only there were no buffaloes. But there was a picture of a big buffalo painted on the Chief's tepee.

The Chief told Tahu that the tepee covering was divided into three parts. That on the top part they painted something belonging to the sky, such as stars. Then on the lower part was painted often trees or rivers, or something else that had to do with the earth; while on the middle portion was painted something that was an important event in the owner's life. That was why the Chief had painted a buffalo on his. Because many years ago he had gone on a buffalo hunt and secured food for his relatives.

Tahu decided that when he returned home he would make a tepee just for himself and his playmates. He would paint grass on the lower portion, stars on the upper part—that would be easy. On the middle part he would paint something that had to do with this trip. So many lovely things were happening he would not know which event to choose. He decided, too, that he would ask his parents to let him have a horse and then he would make a travois and perhaps ride in the next parade at Calgary.

TA-DE-WIN

Photo by Courtesy of the Calgary Exhibition

The Blackfoot Indian Woman, Holding the Cradle-Board With Her Baby, Stood Near the Travois

Winter in Holland

Winter in Holland is so cold and wet
That no one is used to the climate as yet.
Each year they will say, in the month of December,
"Such weather as this—well—I just can't remember!"
And even the sheep and the pigs say, "Great Scot!
The winter's more cold than the summer is hot."
But the cows all wear coats to keep out the cold.
I know, 'cause I've seen them—not merely been told.

B. J. KLITGAARD

A Princess and a Sweet Stall Lady

THE lady who sells toy feather beds, and paper windmills, and packets of sweets, and bars of chocolate from her little stall on Palace Green, close to the entrance to Kensington Gardens, London, wears a brooch that many children are interested in. It is composed of a silver shilling and a silver sixpence—but it is worth far more than that to its owner.

If you are very good, Mrs. Wheelerbread, the sweet-stall lady, will tell you how she came by her brooch.

Fourteen years ago she was given permission to have her stall on the private grounds of Kensington Palace, where Princess Louise, the great-aunt of the King, lives. Perhaps the Princess likes sweets as much as children do, or perhaps she was amused at the thought of seeing paper windmills spinning gaily round in the wind.

Whatever the cause, she was glad to have the little stall on her grounds, and to know that by allowing it to be there she was saving the owner from paying the annual five-shilling license, which is the amount due from all London "street traders."

No sooner were the bars of chocolate in order, and the feather birds and paper windmills twisting and twirling from the top of the railings behind, than a charming elderly lady stopped beside the stall. She chatted to the owner about her toys, and about Mr. Wheelerbread who has another sweet stall at the Broad Walk entrance to the Gardens, and then she took out her purse and bought a bar of chocolate. But instead of paying a penny for it she handed the sweet stall lady one shilling and sixpence.

It was only then, when she saw a Palace servant standing close by, that Mrs. Wheelerbread realized that her customer was Princess Louise. No wonder that the sweet-stall lady's brooch is so very precious.

Ocean's Children

Ocean's children dress in green
With caps of ruffled white
But they have no shoes at all
Either day or night.

Any morning early
All along the land
You can see their footprints
Shining in the sand.

ELIZABETH-ELLEN LONG

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Q for Queen

Queen Anne, Queen Anne,
She sits in the sun.
As fair as a lily,
As brown as a bun.

Jantje's Busy Morning

"WOULD you like to see my garden, Oma?" asked little Jantje. Oma, who, you must know, is Jantje's grandmother, had arrived the night before, just at Jantje's bedtime, so, of course, she had not had time to see the garden yet.

"Oh, yes, Jantje," replied Oma. "I would like to see it because when I was here in the spring, you had only just started to make it."

So the little boy took his grandmother into the corner of the big garden where he had his own plot of flowers.

"Well!" exclaimed Oma when she saw it. "What a pretty garden it is! You must have worked hard."

Jantje looked very pleased.

"Ah, but can I see a little weed down there by the border?" Oma bent down to look more closely. "Yes, it is, Jantje. And now I can see some more."

Jantje looked very serious.

"Then I had better do some weeding, hadn't I? And I did want to be with you this morning."

In the Garden

"Oh, but I will fetch my knitting and have a chair beside your garden, and then we can talk to each other."

Jantje clapped his hands.

"Then I will get my barrow while you find your knitting," he said.

Oma was already sitting in a garden chair by the time the little boy returned with his wheelbarrow. For some minutes they both worked without speaking, and then Jantje said, "Oma, do you remember that last night you promised to tell me a nursery rhyme story?"

"So I did," replied Oma. "Would you like me to tell you one now while you are working?"

"Please, Oma."

"What shall it be about?"

Jantje sat back on his heels and thought for a moment.

"Could it be about a little boy who works in a garden?"

"I think so," said Oma.

She knitted a few stitches while she pondered, then she looked up.

"Yes, I know one about a little boy named Jan."

"My name is Jan, really, you know," remarked Jantje.

"Well, then, the little boy in the nursery rhyme may have been you."

"Did he work in his garden, too?"

Busy Jan

"Oh, yes, he was always busy. I think he used to do some carpentering as well."

"Father is going to buy me a set of tools when I am a little bigger," said Jantje. "Did Jan have a hammer?"

"I expect so."

"And a screw driver?"

"Well, I am not very sure about that, but I know he had a saw because it says so in the nursery rhyme."

"And what else did he do?" Jantje was still pulling out the weeds and putting them in his barrow.

"There was a barrow in the story, so I think Jan must have had one. I think he had his own garden and used to weed it and put the weeds in the barrow and take them to the rubbish heap."

"Then," said Jantje, "perhaps that boy was me. Did he do a lot of weeding and get a teeny-weeny bit hungry as I am now?"

"Yes, when Jan had worked all the morning, and he thought it was time for lunch, he went to the house to ask for something to eat. Just a slice of bread and butter, he thought, would be very nice for a hungry boy."

"And did he have one?"

"No, he didn't, because when he went in at the back door he could not see anyone to ask."

"But wasn't his mother there?"

An Empty House

"No one at all. Father was out, mother was out, and it just seemed as if the house was quite empty."

"Did he call in all the rooms?" asked Jantje, who had never found his house without someone in it.

"Yes, first he called in the kitchen, and then he called in the living room, and last he called in the bedroom, and there were no more rooms in that small house. So he didn't know where to look next."

"So what did he do?"

"He just went out into the hall by the front door and stood wondering. 'I am all alone in the house,' he thought. But really there was someone else there, too."

"Who was there?" asked Jantje.

"Why, a tiny little mouse! Suddenly Jan heard it say 'Squeak,' and there it was, peeping out at him from a little hole in the floor."

"I expect Jan was glad to see him," remarked Jantje.

"Yes, he was."

"And then what happened?"

"It doesn't tell us in the nursery rhyme, but I think that at that moment the front door opened and—"

"Mother and father walked in," broke in Jantje, knowingly.

"And said—" went on Oma.

"'We have been to buy some bread and butter,'" Jantje finished.

"Of course!" exclaimed Oma, "that is just what they had been doing. So then Jan could have the slice he came to ask for."

Jantje nodded and slipped from Oma's lap.

"Do you think I have worked hard, Oma?" he asked.

"Very hard," Oma replied, with twinkling eyes.

"Do you think I could go to the house and ask for bread and butter like Jan did?"

Oma put her knitting in her workbag and looked at her watch. "It is lunch time," she said, "so we will go together."

And as they walked up the garden path, Oma and Jantje swung their clasped hands and sang:

Jan went to the house
To ask for some bread.
But mother was out,
And father was out,
And no one was there
Excepting a mouse.
"Squeak, squeak," was all
That the little mouse said.

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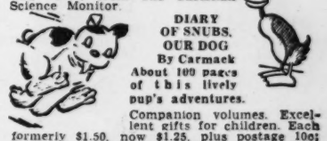

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The Home Forum

Giving Wings to Words

WHAT qualities do editors look for in the articles they select for publication? Writers, particularly beginners, often ask that question. At times the inquirer's tone implies that he considers himself cheated if he is not immediately let into the secret of turning out acceptable copy. A dozen words might dispel the mystery. Why does the editor withhold the recipe?

PERHAPS A FEW reflections by one who has read much copy may enlighten persons who are puzzled by rejections. It is understood, of course, that variations of viewpoint occur among editors, arising from the differing policies of the publications for which they work. These elements of policy the writer needs to discover for himself by studying the newspaper or magazine for which he wishes to write. A publication's policy becomes as plain as print to writers who are willing to go at their objective as seriously as they would practice at an instrument if they were planning to become musicians.

READABILITY IS THE one quality all editors seek. One of these editors might explain that a writer tends to become readable as he grows in ability to express with clearness, force, elegance and audacity in terms of his own experience. He then writes what he knows and has made his own. What you get from his writing is something that has passed through his mentality, in the process taking on a quality that is characteristic of him as an individual. When this quality ripens to its fullness through practice that is favored by aptitude, writing attains to style.

FIRST, THEN, AN editor who has to do with copy other than that which presents chiefly factual information expects writers to touch frequently a note of individuality. Only with effort is such an editor able to get through an article that has no marked flavor that is personal to its author. Failing to be interested himself, may he not naturally assume that his readers will not be interested?

EXPRESSION, THEN, MEANS writing out of experience. Yet even this is not enough to ensure wide currency, unless he chooses from his experiences the coinage which is likely to be possessed by a large proportion of his readers. Environment is the only variable factor in these widely-shared human experiences, and a presentation of environment merely supplies the piquancy and variety of local color to universal patterns.

BEFORE THE WRITER attains to anything like mastery, he will need to go in for a good stretch of preliminary self-discipline. Some educators go so far as to assert that we never learn anything we do not teach ourselves. A consideration of rhetoric, such as that provided by Genung's "Elements," should be helpful during this plowing and harrowing period. In time Genung need no longer be consulted, with his admonition as to sentence structure: "Begin with words that deserve distinction; end with words that deserve emphasis." Less and less often will sentences contain non-functional words, and paragraphs will not be slowed up by sentences that do not move.

FREQUENT READING OF poetry tends to refresh the writer's vocabulary and remind him that words are but symbols of emotional and mental impulses. Shakespeare tells us this in the lines he gives to Claudius in "Hamlet," when the King laments the futility of his attempt to pray:

> My words fly up, my thoughts remain below.
> Words without thoughts never to Heaven go.

Finally, it is possible to learn much about editors and why they behave as they do by comparing a carbon of an article with the version—Oh, happy day—that appears in print.

E. C. S.

By Courtesy of the Carnegie Institute of Art, Pittsburgh, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VINTAGE IN TUSCANY, *by Raffaele de Grada*

Those Painted Carts of Sicily

THERE is one other feature of Acireale which deserves our attention—the painted carts that go lumbering over the roads that are like a miniature model of the countryside, with rivers and hills, rocks, lakes, and precipices. Everywhere in Sicily the peasant, when first setting up for himself, spends an incredible portion of his capital—far more than he would allow himself to lay out on the furnishings of his house or on the equipment of his farm—in buying a decorative harness and a brightly-painted cart. The harness, hung with bells that sound, in the summer weather, cool as a splashing shower of rain, is inset with pieces of mirror that are forever catching the sun's eye, tracing arabesques of moving light on the walls of houses and gardens, seeming indeed to echo in light the sound of the bells in the air—for at each movement of the mule the bells tinkle and the reflected light on the walls forms a new design. The carts themselves vary in each district. In Palermo, their painted panels are traditional, almost Byzantine in conception, belonging obviously to the same world as Monreale. Of extreme brilliance in colour, they rather resemble the Russian setting for *Coq d'Or* and *Children's Tales*, as these were presented by M. Diaghileff. The scenes depicted on them are usually derived from the poets. Heroic warriors, the memory of whose chivalry and shining armor is now only kept alive by the marionette theatres, are rescuing noble but distressed damsels. For these carts there cannot in Palermo be many more than twenty patterns from among which the peasant can choose; going to the painter's he *must* make his choice of one of them, since for him to demand a new and special design would be a breach of convention, etiquette, and almost of respectability, giving the young couple a bad name. But the painting of the cart is not its only beauty, for it boasts also little groups of painted wooden statues—St. George and the Dragon, and other such subjects—as well as much fine decorative carving. In Girgenti the carts are different, though the subjects are identical; they are treated less archaistically and are in a more subdued scale of colour; while in Acireale, the peasant, here out of the hands of professional painters, and doing his own decoration, turns to modern life for his inspiration. The various panels of a cart will have portrayed on them "The Triumph of the Allies over Germany and Austria," the seizing of Fiume by d'Annunzio, a view of Etna, a toe-in-air ballerina, and an almost Derain-like still-life. But all these different types of carts, in Palermo, Girgenti, Syracuse, and here under the shadow of the volcano, are so entrancing, alive, and unself-conscious, that they probably represent the only satisfactory form of peasant-art that exists in Europe today.—From "Discursions on Travel, Art and Life," by OSBERT SITWELL. (New York: Doubleday, Doran.)

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Moment

FROM between the jagged edges
of storm clouds
The burnished lantern of the sun
Gleamed forth,
Trimmed and brightly burning
To illuminate the day:
The silhouette of pine trees
Standing against a background
Of gray tumultuous waves,
And sea gulls poised in their
adventurous flight
Were the frieze
Chosen to decorate
The hall of the afternoon.

MABEL A. BEEKEN

THE Italian section of pictures in the Carnegie International Exhibition of 1936 is notable for two themes, the figure and the countryside. Italian painters seem to divide their interest between the orderly studio composition, and the scenic landscape which has been the delight of painters in Italy for nearly five centuries.

While some painters of paysage work for a composed, picturesque effect which reveals the subject in a detached, though handsome, manner, others seek to elicit a feeling of wind and warmth, of growth and ripeness. Theirs is a changing, pulsating imagery. The former is static, the latter dynamic.

Raffaele de Grada's "Vintage in Tuscany" belongs in the dynamic class. It commands the attention as soon as one enters the gallery, invites the curiosity, and even encourages a nostalgia that many a traveler feels for Italy. The busy peasants in the foreground tell their story, without standing too prominently in the way of other attractive features in the picture. Pictorially they are one substance with trees, houses, hillside, for every detail is incorporated in an organic way in this composition. Raffaele de Grada has been schooled not by the Italian masters, but by the French. This paysage seems closer to the tradition of Cézanne. Once the French learned their lessons in painting from the Italians; in good measure, the situation is reversed today.

At the Carnegie International Exhibition, it is interesting to note the counterpart of de Grada in England and Spain. Artists of this tendency do not indicate in their pictures any fixed national boundaries.

D. A.

Pioneers Born

MY STORY will necessarily include much of Cecil Rhodes, and not because I wish to throw any fresh light on a subject already well studied, but because it was impossible to have lived in close contact with so remarkable a man without my life to some extent being coloured by his. Our points of view often differed, but on the whole I think that no man knew or loved him better than I did, and there could have been very few to whom he spoke more openly. That there were two sides to Rhodes's character is undoubtedly true, but never was he actuated by mean or petty motives. As a young and ardent patriot he fired my imagination when we were merely lads together. He told me in those days that he had but one ambition—to paint the map red from the Cape to Egypt and to federate the world under the aegis of the British Empire. This was the Rhodes of the wide vision, the humane temper and the unselfish ambition. . . .

I think Rhodes sought me out because of my knowledge of the natives, and of things South African generally. I had acquired this knowledge not through special merit, but rather through force of circumstance. I was born and brought up in pioneer surroundings, with a love of exploration and hunting as a heritage.

My father was the third son of Francis Thompson, of Cornforth Hill, Richmond, Yorkshire. He sprang from a line of English squires who had lived on their own land for six centuries. . . .

My mother was so forceful and unusual a character that I may be pardoned if I dwell upon one whom I had good reason to regard as a wonderful woman. She was a member of the Cumberland family of Backhouse, well-known bankers of their time. They claimed that the blood of Robert the Bruce ran in their veins, but they were nevertheless entirely English. Besides banking, the family had strong leanings towards the Church, and there was a large sprinkling of clergy among my mother's relatives, but she had also a strong Quaker strain. These inherited traits of religion and shrewdness persisted right through her life, and gave her the anchor which kept her firm through many South African days of bitterness and loneliness. . . .

Had it not been for my mother's influence I have no doubt that I should have become a very rough small diamond indeed, but she was adamant in morals, manners and the necessity of education. Just because the dangers of contamination in a new country of mixed population were ever present, she and many like her were much stricter than would have been necessary in a more settled community. Her teaching was an adequate creed—that no matter where we found ourselves, no matter how the circumstances of our lives might vary, no matter with people of what class or colour we had to deal, the aim must be to fear God, honour the Queen, respect ourselves and play straight.—From "Matabele Thompson," an Autobiography edited by his daughter, NANCY ROUILLARD. (London: Faber.)

"The royal law"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MOSES was divinely inspired to give his followers the Ten Commandments, which embody the fundamentals of true government. So basic and comprehensive is the spirit of the Mosaic Decalogue that all right human law has subsequently been influenced by it. The great Hebrew leader's understanding of God predicated his remarkable demonstration of man's spiritual relationship to God, and the Israelites trusted him and followed his directing.

Centuries later, the greatest of all teachers, Jesus the Christ, when asked which was the great commandment in the law, replied (Matthew 22:37-40): "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind. This is the first and great commandment. And the second is like unto it, Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself. On these two commandments hang all the law and the prophets."

In his epistle, James refers to the command, "Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself," as "the royal law," and commends those who obey it as doing well. These words clearly show that obedience to the law of Love involves an understanding of these commandments, for one cannot follow or revere that which he does not comprehend. Disobedience to law implies ignorance, or willful disregard, of its requirements, but the penalty for broken law is exacted irrespective of the cause or motive of disobedience. On the other hand, obedience dictated by wisdom eliminates all fear of infraction and its consequences.

Realizing the spiritual import of the law of God, divine Love, in its relation to the affairs of mankind, Mary Baker Eddy has repeatedly pointed out the vital necessity of conforming to its every demand. Justice, ethics, and order, which express God's law, underlie all her teachings, and in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," she says (p. 391): "Justice is the moral signification of law. Injustice declares the absence of law." Manifestly, there can be no higher, more spiritual "signification of law" than the justice and good will exercised in fulfilling the royal command of the Master. And this fulfillment is indeed the process of obedience to the irrevocable platform of Christian Science.

The power of the divine law to guard, guide, and protect through spiritual understanding is seen in the overcoming of the falsities of material sense testimony. The so-called law which material sense evolves, being the opposite of the perfect law of God, becomes powerless proportionately as the eternal fact of God's omniscience and omnipresence is established in human consciousness, through adherence to Christian Science.

Health, joy, abundance, happiness, and success are the effects of obedience to the law of eternal good. God's creation is already perfect and harmonious, and it is our supreme privilege through obedience to bear witness to the precision and exactness of divine Mind's government. Right thinking and right acting constitute our only valid testimony, for the law of God is expressed through individual spiritual consciousness. Consciously to express love and compassion for our fellow men, and to love good, is to bear witness to God's eternal love for His creation. To execute justice, to be receptive to Truth, to be teachable, humble, and forbearing, to eliminate from human thinking the lawless attributes of hatred, avarice, jealousy, vindictiveness, malice, and the like, will bring into our experience the omniaction of the inviolable law of divine Love. Assuredly, then, fulfilling "the royal law" involves the utilization of intelligence, wisdom, and understanding in all the experiences of everyday life. With what joy we may discern that Christian Science thus operates powerfully and unfailingly in the overcoming of sickness, disease, fear, sin, limitation, inability, and disability!

The Psalmist sang (Psalms 119:165), "Great peace have they which love thy law: and nothing shall offend them." The peace of the individual, community, state, or nation unquestionably entails obedience to law. So in Christian Science, courage, confidence, security, and progress express the ceaseless activity of the divine law, which governs individuals rightly when its precepts are diligently and conscientiously applied. The law of Christian Science is not man-made. It cannot, therefore, be perceived materially. Speaking of its heavenly origin and efficacy, Mrs. Eddy says (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 172): "Science is divine: it is neither of human origin nor of human direction. That which is termed 'natural science,' the evidences whereof are taken in by the five personal senses, presents but a finite, feeble sense of the infinite law of God; which law is written on the heart, received through the affections, spiritually understood, and demonstrated in our lives." Here, with the utmost simplicity, Mrs. Eddy has revealed the universal availability of "the royal law." Through the love, warmth, and beauty of divine Science the coldness and hardness of a false sense of law are melted, and in their place the gradual but sure increase of the spiritual understanding of our Father-Mother God and man as His likeness is "received through the affections." With what profundity of meekness and humility we observe that strife, ignorance, discouragement, and doubt fade before the allness and power of Love's ever-presence reflected in obedience to the heavenly law, "Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch]

"De koninklijke Wet"

[Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over Christian Science (de Christelijke Wetenschap)]

DOOR goddelijke inspiratie heeft Mozes aan zijn volgelingen de Tien Geboden gegeven, welke nog heden den grondslag uitmaken van alle waar bestuur. Zoo' fundamenteel en alomvattend is de geest der Mozaïsche Wet, dat sedert dien iedere goede, menschelijke wet den invloed er van heeft ondervonden. De kennis van God, welke de groote Hebreeuwsche leider bezat, vormde de basis van zijn opmerkelijke demonstreering van des menschen geestelijke verwantschap met God, en de Israëlieten hebben op hem vertrouwd en zijn leiding aanvaard.

Eeuwen later heeft de grootste aller leermeesters, Jezus de Christus, toen hem de vraag gesteld werd, welk het groote gebod in de wet is, geantwoord: „Gij zult liefhebben den Heere uwen God met geheel uw hart en met geheel uwe ziel en met geheel uw verstand. Dit is het eerste en het groote gebod. En het tweede, daaraan gelijk, is: Gij zult uwen naaste liefhebben als uzelven. Aan deze twee geboden hangt de gansche Wet en de Profeten" (Matt. 22:37-40).

In zijn zendbrief noemt Jacobus het gebod: „Gij zult uwen naaste liefhebben als uzelven", „de koninklijke wet", en zegt, dat allen wèl doen, die deze wet gehoorzamen. Deze woorden toonen duidelijk aan, dat gehoorzaamheid aan de wet van Liefde een verstaan van deze geboden vereischt, want men kan niet iets volgen en eerbiedigen, wat men niet begrijpt. Ongehoorzaamheid aan de wet duidt op onwetendheid of op opzettelijk voorbijzien van hetgeen zij eischt; de straf voor wetsovertreding is echter vastgesteld, ongeacht welke de oorzaak van, of de beweegreden tot de ongehoorzaamheid zij. Hiertegenover staat, dat gehoorzaamheid, door wijsheid bestuurd, alle vrees voor het schenden der wet en de gevolgen van dien, wegneemt.

Mary Baker Eddy, die begreep van hoe groot geestelijk gewicht de wet van God, de wet van goddelijke Liefde, is in verband met de menschelijke aangelegenheden, heeft herhaaldelijk op de dringende noodzakelijkheid gewezen, elk dezer geboden te houden. Gerechtigheid, ethiek en orde, welke uitingen zijn van de wet Gods, liggen aan haar gansche leer ten grondslag en in het Christian Science leerboek *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* zegt zij op blz. 391: „Rechtvaardigheid is de zedelijke beteekenis van wet. Onrechtvaardigheid getuigt van afwezigheid van wet." Het spreekt vanzelf, dat er geen hoogere, geen meer geestelijke „beteekenis van wet" zijn kan, dan de rechtvaardigheid en welwillendheid, welke tot uiting komen in het vervullen van des Meesters koninklijk gebod. En dit vervullen is inderdaad een voortgezet gehoorzamen van het onaantastbaar program van Christian Science [de Christelijke Wetenschap].

De macht, welke de goddelijke wet bezit om den mensch het geestelijk inzicht te schenken, waardoor hij bewaard, geleid en beschermd wordt, treedt aan den dag, in het overwinnen van het leugenachtig getuigenis der stoffelijke zinnen. De zoogenaamde wet, door de stoffelijke zinnen naar voren gebracht, die het tegengestelde is van de volmaakte wet Gods, verliest haar macht, naarmate de eeuwige waarheid van Gods alwetendheid en almacht, door het aanvaarden van Christian Science, in het menschelijk bewustzijn gegrift wordt.

Welzijn, blijdschap, overvloed, geluk en voorspoed zijn de gevolgen van gehoorzaamheid aan de wet van het eeuwig goede. Gods schepping is alreeds volmaakt, en het is des menschen hoogste voorrecht, door gehoorzaamheid getuigenis te geven van het nauwkeurig en nauwgezet bestuur van het goddelijk Gemoed. Juist denken en juist handelen vormen het eenig aanneembaar getuigenis, want de wet Gods komt tot uiting in het geestelijk bewustzijn van den mensch. Door bewust liefde voor, en medoogen met onzen medemensch te uiten en het goede lief te hebben, is de mensch een getuige van Gods eeuwige liefde tot Zijn schepping. Gerechtigheid te betrachten en daarbij ontvankelijk voor Waarheid, gewillig om te leeren, ootmoedig en verdraagzaam te zijn en de onwettige eigenschappen van haat, gierigheid, afgunst, wraakzuchtigheid, boosaardigheid en dergelijke uit het menschelijk denken te bannen—dit alles zal de immerwerkende, onverbrekelijke wet van goddelijke Liefde in onze ervaring brengen. Voorzeker houdt dus het vervullen van de „koninklijke wet" in, dat wij in alle omstandigheden van het dagelijksch leven intelligentie, wijsheid en inzicht betrachten zullen. Met welk een vreugde zullen wij gewaarworden, dat Christian Science op deze wijze krachtig en onfeilbaar werkt om ziekte, krankheid, vrees, zonde, begrenzing, onbekwaamheid en onvermogen te overwinnen.

„Die uwe wet beminnen, hebben grooten vrede, en zij hebben geenen aanstoot," zong de Psalmdichter (Ps. 119:165). De vrede van den enkeling, van de gemeente, den staat of de natie is ongetwijfeld het gevolg van gehoorzaamheid aan de wet. Zoo zijn dan ook in Christian Science moed, vertrouwen, veiligheid en vooruitgang uitingen van de onafgebroken werkzaamheid van de goddelijke wet, door welke de mensch gerechtig bestuurd wordt, wanneer haar voorschriften naarstig en ernstig worden opgevolgd. De wet van Christian Science is niet door menschen gemaakt, derhalve kan zij niet stoffelijk worden waargenomen. Wijzend op haar geestelijken oorsprong en geestelijke werking heeft Mrs. Eddy gezegd (*Miscellaneous Writings*, blz. 172): „De Wetenschap is goddelijk; zij is niet van menschelijken oorsprong en evenmin geeft de mensch haar richting. Datgene wat de ‚natuurwetenschap' genoemd wordt, en waarvan de bewijzen waargenomen worden door de stoffelijke zintuigen, geeft slechts een eindig, onvolkomen begrip van Gods oneindige wet; deze wet toch is in ons hart gegrift, zij komt tot ons in de liefde die wij geven, zij wordt geestelijk verstaan en tot uiting gebracht in ons leven." Hier heeft Mrs. Eddy met den grootst mogelijken eenvoud uiteengezet, hoe universeel „de koninklijke wet" van toepassing is. Voor de liefde, de warmte en de schoonheid van de goddelijke Wetenschap versmelten al de koudheid en hardheid van een verkeerd begrip van wet, en in plaats daarvan komt een geleidelijk, gestadig toenemend geestelijk besef van onzen Vader-Moeder God en van den mensch als Zijn gelijkenis, dat ons eigendom wordt door het geven van liefde. Met den diepsten ootmoed en de grootste nederigheid zien wij, dat strijd, onwetendheid, ontmoediging en twijfel verdwijnen voor het alzijn en de macht van immer-tegenwoordige Liefde, die tot uiting komt in gehoorzaamheid aan de hemelsche wet: „Gij zult uwen naaste liefhebben als uzelven."

Men wende zich voor inlichting aangaande Christian Science literatuur (uitgegeven in deze taal), schriftelijk tot Het Uitgeversgenootschap der Christelijke Wetenschap (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Squirrel in November

GRAY squirrel on the beech's pewter bough,
The banks of leaves beneath you seldom stir
Though little chilly morning breezes plough
Delicate trenches down your cloudy fur.

Beside yourself the starlings still remain;
I hear them hopping through the papery foliage.
But all the hills are left alone and plain;
Not one stiff nugget of loam will now acknowledge

The painted camp of summer. Far away
The leafless woodlands blur to purple-brown;
There is about them, in the pallid day,
The quiet of a long-deserted town.

But you, quick-moving, break the air with chatter.
You and I, we ask no greenback wealth
Out of the heat's damp press; we love the splatter
And satin forest of frost, the midnight stealth

Of water freezing in pails and roadside puddles;
We love the rubbery crunch of steps in snow;
The world of wool where soft-shawled winter huddles
Above the briars, where stinging powders blow

Through spidery trees. Your tail will then be thick;
Gossiping under the glassy branch you will stand.
Then you will need your hoard; so come, with a flick
Of noiseless feet, and take this nut from my hand.

ELIZABETH BOHM

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Park Meters To Have Trial In Providence

Bureau Plans to Set Them Up on Nine Streets in Downtown Area

Protests Are Filed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 23—The Providence Bureau of Police and Fire has authorized installation of park-o-meters for a six months' trial period on Providence streets, but its decision is not meeting the unanimous approval of merchants and motorists.

The "pay-as-you-park" plan has already been criticized by several leading civic organizations, among the most influential of which are the Olneyville Business Men's Association, the R. I. Automobile Club, the local branch of the American Automobile Association.

Police officials disclosed they have been informed that "tests" of the right of the bureau to charge for parking on the public highways will be made as soon as the machines are installed.

Nine Streets Selected

Nine busy streets in the downtown area have been selected for the trials, Thomas H. Roberts, chairman of the bureau, stated. Parking on these streets is at present limited to 30 minutes and the regulations will not be changed when the machines are installed.

The bureau made it known it planned to allow 245 park-o-meters to be installed by the Dual Parking Meter Company of Oklahoma City, Okla., within a short time. Mr. Roberts said that there would be no cost for the installation or the operation of the machines. The arrangements are that the company will take 85 per cent of the receipts and the remaining 15 per cent will go to the city until the devices are paid for, then other arrangements will be made.

Last fall the bureau conducted several hearings regarding the advisability of installing the machines, and there was a storm of protest from automobile clubs and individual motorists. At the conclusion of the hearing the bureau took the matter under advisement.

Company Represented

Former Mayor Joseph H. Gainor of Providence, acknowledged leader of the Democratic organization in this city, represented the company when the question was being considered by the bureau.

At the hearing representatives of the automobile associations said they believed that the program of "taxation" was illegal and indicated that they would sponsor court "tests."

The park-o-meter system works as follows: A motorist drives his automobile up to a machine and inserts a nickle. Then he may park his machine for the time set by the bureau. When the period expires a "flag" goes up and a policeman who will be near-by with "blue tags" will place one on the car unless another coin is inserted. If the "blue tag" is placed for overtime parking the motorist must march himself up to the police court within three days and pay a $2 fine.

Parking Lots Active

Parking lot operators look for a big increase in business as a result of the bureau's decision and they are already making ready for a rush of machines, that can be parked all day for as little as 25 cents.

Although the number of protests is said to be larger than those in favor, the most influential of business groups, the retail merchants division of the Chamber of Commerce has approved the plan. Richard B. Watrous, executive secretary of the chamber, says: "It appears from experience in other cities that if handled right, the meters might be quite convenient and a source of revenue for the city."

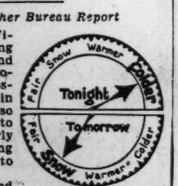
Nobel Prize to Coffin Fellow

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Nov. 23—Prof. Carl D. Anderson, 30-year-old physicist of the California Institute of Technology, who jointly with Prof. V. G. Hess of Austria has just been awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics, is among the fellows of the Charles A. Coffin Foundation.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Increasing cloudiness and slightly colder tonight; Tuesday possibly snow or rain and not quite so cold; moderate to fresh northwesterly winds, diminishing and shifting to easterly.

Maine: Fair and colder tonight; Tuesday increasing cloudiness with slowly rising temperatures; snow Tuesday night and beginning in the southwest portion late Tuesday afternoon or night.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair and colder tonight; Tuesday cloudy with slowly rising temperatures; snow Tuesday afternoon or night.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and slightly colder tonight; Tuesday cloudy with slowly rising temperatures; snow or rain on the coast and snow in the interior beginning Tuesday afternoon or night.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Diminishing northwest winds becoming easterly Tuesday and fair weather tonight; Tuesday overcast probably followed by rain over the south and central portions.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	27	22	Minneapolis	24	24
Bermuda	66	62	New Orleans	48	42
Chicago	34	34	New York	28	26
Denver	28	28	Norfolk	40	38
Helena	26	26	Philadelphia	32	30
Jacksonville	42	40	St. Louis	42	42
Kansas City	38	38	San Francisco	48	48
Los Angeles	..	..	Washington	36	36
Miami	54	50			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Nov. 23.
B—Minimum, Nov. 22.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 6:03 p. m.; height, 9.3 feet.
Tuesday, 6:36 a. m.; height, 9.9 feet.
Light all vehicles at 4:46 p. m.

Taxation Inquiry Methods Scored; Strike in Merchant Marine Called

Boston Today

McDonald Hits Taxation Inquiry

Present methods of the special legislative commission on taxation and public expenditures in attempting to find ways to lessen the tax burden were scored by Norman MacDonald, himself a member of the commission, today.

In a letter to State Senator William A. Davenport, chairman of the commission, Mr. MacDonald pointed out that the commission is scheduled to report to the next legislative session on Jan. 15 and charged that to date it has accomplished nothing constructive on which it can report.

Expressing the opinion that the time remaining is too short to permit worthwhile action, Mr. MacDonald tendered his resignation from three of the commission's subcommittees. He charged that the subcommittee on programs had never found its recommendations carried out, that the subcommittee on the department of the auditor had never met and that the subcommittee on the department of administration and finance had not discovered sufficient facts on which to base a report.

Mr. MacDonald, who is executive secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations, was instrumental in causing the commission to be created during the last legislative session.

Mr. MacDonald expressed the hope today that despite the circumstance that $10,000 was, in his opinion, thrown away on the present commission, that a similar group would be named next year.

The commission has been under some criticism during the last few weeks because of its apparent exclusive concentration on the problem of squeezing more revenue out of horse and dog racing. At hearings it has been brought out that Massachusetts now realizes more money ($2,100,000) from racing than does any other state.

At best, the commission has expectations of raising between $250,000 and $500,000 more from racing, and that at the cost of extending the racing season through the period when the state fairs are held. The amount of revenue so raised is regarded as negligible by several commission members when contrasted with the $362,000,000 yearly spent by town, city, county and the state units of government in Massachusetts. They say that the commission was formed to consider more vital matters.

The commission met today and continued to go into the racing question.

The meeting turned into a wrangle between two commission members over the question of summonsing the list of stock and bondholders in the Old Harbor Kennel Club. The commission had asked for the lists presumably in the belief that there might be duplication in the owners of the two greyhound groups that use the Wonderland Park track in Revere. If these could be consolidated it was felt that savings might be effected which the state could take.

Robert J. Bottomley, counsel for the Old Harbor group, told the commission that a decision had been reached to refuse to supply the lists of security holders. It was decided, he said, that requests for such a list exceeded the constitutional rights of the commission.

Harold Pheeney, real estate man and member of the commission, moved that the books of the Old Harbor group and the Bay State Greyhound Association be summoned.

To this motion Mr. Bottomly replied, "Well, I've been told by a member of this commission that the only reason such a list is wanted is so that stockholders and bondholders can be harassed.

At this point Representative Martin Hayes, a member of the commission, and also counsel for the Bay State group during the period of its organization, interjected with, "Yes, I was that member."

"Your only interest is to protect the interests from whom you derive your livelihood," commended Mr. Pheeney.

"Your only interest is to harass the stockholders," fired back Representative Hayes, adding that Mr. Pheeney had told him as much.

State Senator William Davenport, chairman of the commission, then successfully smoothed over the incident. Mr. Pheeney's motion for summoning the lists was not acted upon.

Boston Telephone Tax Is Proposed

An order was submitted to the City Council today placing a 25-cent-a-year tax on all house and office telephones and a 50-cent impost on coin phones. The order was referred to the executive committee for consideration.

Declaring that the Boston fire department "consists of nothing but apparatus," a group of city councilors today demanded that 300 extra men be added. Councilor Henry Selvitella of East Boston presented the request to the Mayor in the course of a city council meeting this afternoon. He gave as his reason for the request the three-alarm fire in East Boston yesterday, when 150 people were driven from apartment houses, with one fatality resulting.

Councilor Selvitella was backed up by Councilors George A. Murray, Peter J. Fitzgerald and John F. Dowd.

Mr. Dowd attacked the Municipal Councilor David F. Brachman that whatever recommendations the bureau makes "should be disregarded." This organization has repeatedly declared that the fire department is overmanned.

Eligibles Urged To Get SS-5 Card

Anyone who is not now employed but who expects to be some time in the future is urged by the Social Security Board to get an employee card tomorrow and fill it out. These cards may be procured at post offices. This enables the person to get an account number.

783,000 SS-5 Blanks Are Out

Tomorrow is the day on which workers fill out SS-5, the Social Security Act application for an "account number" to list the signer for old-age benefits when he retires at 65.

Post offices throughout the State stand ready to begin distribution of blanks, Acting Postmaster Peter F. Tague announced this afternoon that 783,000 blanks had been dispatched to post offices of the State. This total includes 500,000 blanks for use in Metropolitan Boston.

This total, Postmaster Tague, said, is only a part of the consignment which will be put out to reach the 1,250,000 workers in the State and stands at the total announced simply because all employer forms SS-4, the application for an account number, have not been returned to the postal authorities.

Up to last night, according to Postmaster Tague, 85 per cent, or approximately 22,000 of the employer returns, had been received from the Boston district.

Although Nov. 21 was set as the deadline for filing these forms, the time limit has been extended for a few days. When the final deadline is announced, employers who fail to supply the necessary information will be liable to a fine of $10,000, or one year imprisonment, or both, under the provisions of the act.

The SS-5 employee form must be returned to local postmasters not later than Dec. 5.

Miss Anne E. Geddes of Brookline has been appointed New England regional representative of the Research and Statistical Bureau of the Social Security Board, it was announced today by John Pearson, regional director. Miss Geddes, who was graduated from Radcliffe in 1918, has specialized in the field of economics and sociology and will coordinate for the first time the public assistance and unemployment compensation data of the New England states.

Miss Geddes was formerly a member of the research staff of the Welfare Council of New York city and of the Russell Sage Foundation for the past 10 years.

Esplanade Season Shows a Balance

While workmen were busily building a front on the Charles river esplanade concert shell to protect it from the snowstorms which will soon be pelting across the wide open spaces along the Charles, the trust department of the Merchants National bank, volunteer treasurer for the Esplanade concert fund, has reported a tidy little cash balance of $411.19 at the end of last season.

Although the last concert of the season is always played in August, the fund has a whimsical habit of keeping up a straggling activity for the next two or three months. This year, the belated contributions saved it from finishing up "in the red."

After getting off to an exceptionally good start, the fund slumped so seriously that Arthur Fiedler, conductor and founder of the concerts, anticipated having to cut the series from four to three weeks. Announcement of this situation stimulated support which made the fourth week possible. The number of donors by mail reached a record total for the Esplanade Concerts of 856—an increase of 165 over the previous year. Collection box donations were exactly $10 better than last year.

Artistically, the season proved to Mr. Fiedler the advisability of presenting the four symphonies of Brahms as well as 23 music appreciation talks before the concerts. (One talk was cancelled on account of rain, but the skies cleared in time for the program, which gave the series an unbroken record for performances.) At the end of the season, 7000 ballots were distributed requesting opinions on the inclusion of Brahms symphonies as well as the music appreciation talks. Of the 1500 which were returned, only 43 people turned thumbs down on Brahms and 52 on the talks.

All of which left Mr. Fiedler and the concerts on the black ink side of the ledger—musically as well as financially.

Six Truckloads Of Food Seized

Acting on complaints from patrons of certain South End restaurants, the Food Division of the City Health Department today disclosed it had seized some 30,000 pounds of food held to be impure.

Six truckloads of food, ranging from canned items to meats, vegetables and other staples, was discovered stored in cellars of the restaurants, according to William B. Keller, health commissioner. The food was reputedly purchased from wholesalers by two men who said they would feed it to hogs. When found by health department inspectors it was said to be in indescribable state.

The raids were carried out by Dr. Patrick H. Mullowney, deputy commissioner of the department and six regular inspectors. They announced that they expected to continue their activity and that they anticipated making several arrests.

Boston Today

New Shipping Strike Is Called

Deciding to strike while the iron of labor strife is hot, the two most powerful unions in the American merchant marine have called a walkout which threatens to bring American shipping to a standstill.

In Boston alone, 56 vessels and 1000 men will be affected by the strike, according to Capt. Dennis McCarthy, secretary of the Boston local of the Masters, Mates and Pilots Association, one of the striking unions. The other is the Marine Engineers Beneficial Association.

Ship owners received word that the strike would go into effect at noon tomorrow, a 24-hour lapse being given so that engineers can draw their fires.

This action is entirely indepen-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 7)

State Insurance Act Called Strong

The Massachusetts unemployment insurance legislation is "much stronger than the New York law against attack on grounds of constitutionality," said Attorney General Paul A. Dever, in commenting on the decision of the Supreme Court today upholding New York's unemployment insurance law. This act taxes employers to pay benefits to persons out of work.

A test case of the Massachusetts act now awaits decision before the State Supreme Court. It was argued on Nov. 2.

Boston to Buy Four Police Boats

On the recommendation of Police Commissioner Eugene M. McSweeney, Mayor Mansfield sent an order to City Council today for the purchase of four police boats.

The cost, $75,000, is to be met by the transfer of funds from the sale of public lands.

One boat, 60 feet in length, with a 13-foot beam, is listed to do 20 knots an hour. It will cost $45,000. Two single-screw cabin boats, 30 feet overall, cost $10,000 each, and the fourth boat is a 25-footer, open fore and aft. All are to be provided with two-way police radio.

Tax Limit Issue Holds Attention

Already, a full month before the legislature convenes, it is becoming evident that a fight to relieve property taxes will be a dominant issue before the session.

Two bills have been filed providing for an amendment to the State Constitution which would permit the fixing of a tax limit. The latest of these bills was filed with the Clerk of the House of Representatives today by Representative Charles W. Olson of Ashland.

No specific limit is mentioned in either bill, but at the same time it is known that an initiative petition is being circulated about the state calling for a limit of $25 per $1000 of valuation. This proposal was put on the ballot in several districts at the November election and polled about a three to one endorsement. The vote was merely to test sentiment.

Rodney W. Long, president of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange, reports that large numbers are daily signing the petition and expects to have four or five times the required 25,000 signatures by the time he presents his initiative petition.

Peace Program Planned by Youth

A peace program for Newton's young people will be launched tonight at a meeting of the Open Hearth Club to be held in the West Newton Unitarian Church. Representatives of all young people's groups have been invited.

The organization will "strive for permanent peace by debunking war propaganda, distributing posters, influencing congressmen," and other methods, Miss Jean Bachrach, club president, said today.

Fraternal Aid Groups Hailing Security Act

View Old-Age Assistance Provision as Boon to Organizations

Wait Development

Fraternal organizations which have been carrying a heavy load in providing for elderly members caught by the depression, look upon the old-age assistance provision of the Social Security Act as a boon.

One organization, numerically strong in Massachusetts, has notified officers of local lodges to disseminate information concerning the provisions of the act and suggest to members 65 years old that they avail themselves of the state and federal funds appropriated for aged persons in need of assistance. This fraternity is gradually discontinuing its private assistance to persons in this age group who have applied for relief under the law.

Relieve Fraternities

Such a move, it is hoped, will relieve this fraternity, and others, of a drain upon its welfare and relief treasury; in fact, it will enable the organizations to devote greater individual care to a smaller number in need of special assistance by reason of age or other causes.

Insofar as institutional homes for the aged are concerned, fraternities here, according to their officers, agree on the principle that public funds cannot be used for private charity. Being incorporated as charitable institutions they cannot accept pay from those to whom they give a home.

Definite Dropping Off

These directors of relief see in the operation of the Old-Age Assistance provision, as larger numbers avail themselves of its benefactions, a definite dropping off in the number of persons who ordinarily might be considered potential patrons of these homes. Many of these elderly men and women enter a home reluctantly, the officers say; in fact, would prefer to remain in their home communities. With old-age assistance they will be enabled to do this by means of board and room within the limitations of their monthly allowance.

The fraternities have encountered opposition to their suggestion that members seek old-age assistance. The reason advanced was that the recipient felt the stigma of charity. Such objectors are being reassured and the government grant is being interpreted for them not as charity but as an obligation assumed by the Government toward its elderly citizens. This money, the officers assert, should be accepted in the same spirit that persons past 65 will accept their old-age retirement benefits when Title II of the Social Security Act begins payments.

Basis of Needs

Fundamentally, the law does not contemplate a relationship with institutions as such and the public funds are not designed for the maintenance of private or institutional care. The law is predicated upon adequate assistance to the individual in a manner as near as possible to his normal mode of life. Adequate assistance must be measured on the basis of individual needs for food, rent, fuel, light, clothing.

It was pointed out, however, that certain injustices will be apparent in the early operation of the act. The present minimum, $30 a month, is not regarded as allowing sufficient leeway for any "extras" which may arise in the care of an elderly man or woman, but the fraternities feel that such persons probably are better off, and happier, sharing a home with relatives, or even boarding, than they would be in an institution to which they come mainly on the basis of need in their advancing years.

Persons receiving old-age assistance may receive gifts from time to time but these gifts must be clearly within the meaning of the word. Any stated amount of money at regular intervals would be classed as income and would reduce the amount of government allowance granted.

Hood Rubber Wages Lifted at Watertown

Increased wages, effective Nov. 30, were announced today by the Hood Rubber Company of Watertown. The raise affects all factory workers and clerks.

Workers of the company recently asked for a 10 per cent increase. It is expected, however, that actual raise will be little more than 5 per cent.

Another Year of Achievement Recorded by Boston Airport; Big Increase in Passengers

Further Major Improvements Planned as Developments of Past Year Show Vastly Increased Area From 85 Acres of Filling

Figures now being assembled for closing the books of the Boston Airport for this year reveal a number of things not generally appreciated by Bostonians familiar with the airport mainly as a vast landing field and by seeing the planes overhead in flight.

The airport is ending a year of achievement and accomplishment, declared to be unexcelled by any other airport on the Atlantic seaboard, as one of the outstanding air centers of the nation.

An almost phenomenal increase in air passenger traffic has taken place in depression years. Bostor has shared in this. It is estimated, judging by the business at the airport this year, that at least 100,000 persons will have made use of the port for business flights, with an average traffic of 6000 a month.

Passengers Carried

Statistics on the total passengers carried in the entire United States for the year show that five per cent of these arrive or depart from East Boston. Newark, accredited with being the busiest airport in the country, handles 25 per cent of all the passengers carried on airlines.

It is a far cry from the mud flats of Jeffries Point in 1922 when the Commonwealth of Massachusetts leased this land to the United States Army and the Massachusetts National Guard, with provision for free use to commercial airplane operators, of whom there were only a handful at that time. Incidentally, Boston airport was the first landing area for airplanes to be designated as an "airport" instead of as a flying field—a designation now generally adopted for all major landing areas.

Focusing upon this last year, the program of development as carried out thus far at the port, has been made at a cost of $200,000 to the city and a contribution of $500,000 from the Federal Government, resulting in the employment of more than 500 citizens of Boston on construction work. Ahead lie major improvements necessary to retain the 1936 business record and extend the facilities of the port.

Carefully Studied

These will be carefully studied by Park Commissioner William P. Long as supervisor of the airport. Under his direction, with federal and city aid, approximately 85 acres have been filled, leveled, graded and surfaced with cinders so that with the completion next month of the present program, the airport will have been trebled in size until now it is a completed unit which compares favorably in appointments, if not in size, to any airport in the east.

During this development, the general surroundings have not been

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N. E. Industries Best in 5 Years, Dean Wilde Says

"New England industry is in far better condition now than it has been for five years," said Dr. Arthur H. Wilde, dean-emeritus of Boston University's school of education, in a talk this morning before his class on "People of New England." Students in the class are doing research on typical New England industries in an attempt to find what the present generation of New Englanders can hope to do in the future.

"New Englanders have to use their wits to develop new things," Dr. Wilde continued. "There are more patents registered in Washington from New England than from any other part of the country. Self-reliance is a New England characteristic that you do not find in other places. For instance, the maple sugar crop was only one-tenth of its usual size last year, but the Yankee farmers did not march to Washington in a body, demanding relief. All they did was tighten their belts and keep going.

"We are finding out what we can do at a profit in this section, and are omitting the other things. We have discovered that we cannot compete with the West in butter making, but we can sell eggs at a profit. The best potatoes in the country are grown in Maine, and more than one half the nation's cranberry crop comes from Cape Cod."

The New England Council came in for a great share of Dr. Wilde's praise, as he believes that this organization has done an invaluable service in making the six states aware of their own potentialities.

"We hear a great deal about the movement of industries out of New England," he commented, "but in the last five years, many more have come into the states than have moved out."

Plan to Beautify Pike Is Approved

William F. Callahan, Public Works Commissioner, announced today that federal approval had been received for the roadside beautification project on the new Concord turnpike. Under this plan the roadside between Cambridge and the Belmont-Lexington line will be improved by the placement of trees, shrubs and grass plots to blend into the architectural scheme of the metropolitan park area in the vicinity of Alewife Brook Parkway.

At a meeting of the special recess commission on taxation and expenditures earlier in the day, Commissioner Callahan said that federal contributions forthcoming next year included $1,741,000 for major highways; $1,000,000 (a 100 per cent grant to the State) for grade crossings, and $400,000 for secondary routes. The State will match the first and last amounts.

Increased Prices Promised Farmers In Massachusetts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Mass., Nov. 23—Farmers in Massachusetts will get a better price for their products during the first half of 1937 than they did in the same months in 1936, says a "farm outlook" report issued by the department of agricultural economics at Massachusetts State College.

This increase, the bulletin said, will come from an estimated 10 per cent step-up in consumer demand and purchasing power, and also from a shortage in some farm crops because of the drought.

George W. Westcott, extension economist at the college, said that better prices probably will be in effect at least until the 1937 harvest puts in its appearance. At that time the increased supplies may catch up with consumer demand and cause a general leveling off of farm prices.

Foreign demand for American farm products may also improve if recent developments in trade agreements, devaluation, and stabilization of foreign currencies sweep away some of the present international trade barriers.

Continued Improvement Seen

Mr. Westcott thought that 1937 industrial production will be about 10 per cent higher than that of 1936, and that the national income will be at least 10 per cent higher. "Barring economic disturbances which might result from war, economic trends point to a continued improvement in national income and industrial activity beyond 1937.

"This continued activity will be supplied by building and construction activities and by the replacement of obsolete production equipment. The duration of this upward trend will depend on the length of time required for the supply of production and capital goods to catch up with the demand. This may happen in from four to 10 years, according to past experience."

Increased Buying Power

According to Mr. Westcott, industrial activity in New England factories and mills has lagged about 10 per cent behind the rest of the country but is now beginning to catch up. In September, New England cotton mills consumption was running about 50 per cent over the previous year; boot and shoe production was 22 per cent larger; and retail sales were 10 per cent higher.

"All New England industry," he said, "stands to gain from the general improved purchasing power. Hardware, tools, electrical equipment, and steel products may show the greatest increase with the marked recovery due to take place in the durable goods industry.

"Of the important durable goods industries, the most marked recovery has been in automobiles, steel, and machine tools. Other durable goods industries which are expected to boost business in 1937 are: building construction, industries fabricating equipment for railroads, electric power, and manufacturing. This will stimulate the production of steel and raw materials, and contribute to greater activity in many minor fabricating industries."

Scouts to Rule Somerville a Day

The Boy Scout organization in Somerville will take over the reins of the municipal government for one day, December 19, Mayor Leslie E. Knox announced today. Scout Commissioner Willis Munroe was notified by Mayor Knox to call a meeting of all the scouts in the city and the necessary equipment would be provided them to conduct an election to select their mayor, aldermen and school committeemen.

After a mayor and board of aldermen are elected they can appoint and confirm in the customary legal manner other city officials. The scouts will control the police and fire departments as well as take charge of affairs at the city hall.

Fin Com Fights Reorganization Plan of Mayor

Council Urged to Reject Merger in 10 City Departments

Cost Questioned

Commission Presents Own Plan for Municipal Consolidation

Boston's City Council, which five times has refused to pass Mayor Mansfield's order reorganizing and consolidating city engineering department, was told today by the Boston Finance Commission to vote against that measure which is again on the council's roster.

The Mayor's plan, originally developed by a group of Massachusetts Institute of Technology professors, "will not promote economy and it will multiply inefficiency," declared the commission.

The program which Mayor Mansfield seeks to inaugurate would consolidate about 10 engineering departments into a single unit, a public works department, with economy as the motive for such consolidation.

Other Opinion Cited

The Finance Commission which stated it always has "been sympathetic" toward municipal efficiency and economy, and was created to promote such objectives and "expose waste and extravagance" says it is not alone in finding the Mayor's plan unsatisfactory. "This opinion is shared by every one of many consulted who have had practical experience in the administration of municipal affairs," the commission asserted.

While the Boston Municipal Research Bureau, esteemed for its accurate perspective of municipal government, some months ago urged the City Council to endorse Mayor Mansfield's plan, the Finance Commission declared to the council: "Though the department to be created is referred to as 'an engineering department,' not more than 10 per cent of its activities will be engineering.

"The position at the head of this proposed department and the two next in line were intended by the M. I. T. professors who made a study for the Mayor to be 'civil engineers.' Their report plainly recommended that. Yet the ordinance as drafted by someone else and now before you only requires for these positions 'a recognized expert . . . or a person specially fitted by education, training or experience. The proposed ordinance conflicts with the written ideas of the professors to whom it is credited."

Lack of Experience

The Finance Commission speaking of the "eminent gentlemen" from M. I. T. says: "They apparently lacked practical experience," and because "they did not consult department officials or visit departments, their recommendation does not provide a good grouping of municipal functions."

The Finance Commission declared that "it will shock the public to know that by this consolidation the Mayor will abolish positions which now pay in salaries $108,000 and yet will create in place of them new positions paying salaries of $118,500."

The commission's report was signed by all its members: E. Mark Sullivan, chairman; Robert Robinson, Joseph A. Scolponeti, Philip A. Chapman and James E. Maguire.

Commission Offers Plan

In addition to urging the City Council to discard the Mayor's plan for consolidating city departments, the Finance Commission offered its own recommendations toward achieving the same purpose. They include:

Auditing Department: It must be strengthened by making the auditor independent so that, should he feel that a bill, contract or pay roll were improper, he could refuse to approve it without jeopardizing his own job. This might be possible by the creation "under independent authority of a department of finance with a commissioner or comptroller at the head of it. Most large cities, notably New York, have such an independent department of finance."

Engineering Department: The City Planning Board should embrace all functions of the engineering department. "It should, after its studies and surveys, plan all municipal construction improvements, such as street construction, sewers, water works, buildings, etc."

Welfare Department

Welfare: A survey committee should study proposals to centralize the welfare department. "The work of the public welfare department and the soldiers' relief department are identical." The former is for relief, while the soldiers' relief is "for the poor who were soldiers and their families. Then there is somewhat similar welfare activity in the institutions department, the hospital department and the assessing department."

Purchasing: "Purchasing is now scattered. The supply department buys a large percentage of the city's needs, but substantial purchases of furniture are made by the public buildings department, and substantial purchases of stationery and office supplies by the printing department. The hospital department sometimes supplies its own needs of both furniture and other equipment, and sometimes the hospital department allows the supply department to contract for them.

"Provision for a real centralization of purchasing should be studied by a competent committee."

Institutions: Control of city-maintained institutions under one department.

Permits: Creation of a single per-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 7)

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE BY MRS. LOUISE KNIGHT WHEATLEY COOK, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Taunton, in Cohannet School Auditorium, Cohannet Street, Taunton, 8.

Theaters

SHUBERT—"New Faces," by Leonard Sillman, Featuring the Duncan Sisters, Eddie Cart, Frances Williams, Imogene Coca and Charles Kemper. 8:20.

PLYMOUTH—"Boy Meets Girl," by Bella and Samuel Spewack. 8:30.

REPERTORY — "It Can't Happen Here," dramatization of Sinclair Lewis's novel 8:30.

Movies

COOLIDGE CORNER — "Yellowstone," featuring Henry Hunter, Judith Barrett and Ralph Morgan. 2:05, 5:10, 8:15. "March of Time" 3:20, 6:20, 9:30. Also "Dimples," with Shirley Temple. 3:45, 6:50, 9:55.

MEMORIAL—George Arliss in "East Meets West." 10 a. m., 12:02, 2:04, 4:06, 6:08, 8:10, 10:02.

STATE AND ORPHEUM — "Come and Get It," starring Joel McCrea and Frances Farmer. Orpheum: 9:30 a. m. Both theaters: 12:35, 3:45, 6:55, 10. Also "Legion of Terror," co-starring Bruce Cabot and Marguerite Churchill. Both theaters: 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:50, 8.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY — Joe E. Brown, Carol Hughes and Richard "Skeets" Gallagher in "Polo Joe." Fenway, 2:30, 5:05, 7:45, 10:20. Paramount: 9, 11:28 a. m., 2, 4:35, 7:10, 9:45. "Straight From the Shoulder," featuring Ralph Bellamy, Katherine Locke and David Holt. Fenway: 1:10, 3:45, 6:20, 9. Paramount: 10:15 a. m., 12:50, 3:25, 6, 8:35.

METROPOLITAN—Mae West in "Go West Young Man." 11:30 a. m., 2, 4:50, 7:40, 10:20. Stage: Clyde Lucas and his California Dons of Music.

TREMONT—"Whipsaw," with Myrna Loy and Spencer Tracy, 10:15 a. m., 12:30, 3:54, 7, 10. Also "Secret Agent," featuring Madeleine Carroll and Peter Lorre. 8:50, 11:33 a. m., 2:16, 5:22, 8:28.

UNIVERSITY—"Anthony Adverse," featuring Fredric March and Olivia de Havilland. 2:05, 5:15, 8:30. Also "Mickey's Rival."

FINE ARTS — "Carnival in Flanders" (French dialogue). 1:30, 3:20, 5:20, 7:20, 9:20.

BOSTON—"15 Maiden Lane," with Claire Trevor and Cesar Romero. 10:53 a. m., 2, 5, 7:53, 10:22. Stage: Ethel Waters with her revue, "Swing, Harlem, Swing."

EXETER — Robert Kent and Rosalind Keith in "King of the Royal Mounted." 2:12, 5:05, 8. Also "Dimples," with Shirley Temple. 3:35, 6:25, 9:20.

Radio Programs On Page 11

UPTOWN — "Ramona," with Loretta Young, Don Ameche, Kent Taylor, Pauline Frederick and others. 1, 4, 7, 9:55. Also "The Big Game," with Philip Huston, June Travis and James Gleason. 2:40, 5:35, 8:35.

MODERN—"Cain and Mabel," with Clark Gable and Marion Davies. 10:05 a. m., 12:55, 3:45, 6:35, 9:25. Also "Thank You Jeeves," featuring Arthur Treacher and Virginia Field. 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:25.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Straight as an Arrow," "Little Champ," "Screen Snapshots," "Graveyard of Ships," "Music Everywhere," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Music

JORDAN HALL—Concert by the orchestra of the New England Conservatory of Music, Wallace Goodrich, conductor, 8:15. Admission free. Tickets available at N. E. Conservatory.

Other Events

ROXBURY NYA LECTURE—Thomas R. Cunningham on "Labor Unions, Present State" 139 Dudley Street, 8.

BOYS' CLUBS—Open house and parents' night, 15 Green Street, and 80 Dudley Street, 7 to 9.

Tomorrow

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—"Chinese Art" guidance tour by Mrs. Tomita, 11.

KIWANIS—Annual club meeting and election of officers, Hotel Touraine, 12:15.

Policy of Britain in Spain Criticized as Aid to Rebels

Great Britain in its non-intervention policy toward the Spanish imbroglio has consciously or unconsciously given aid and comfort to the rebels in Spain, Dr. Frank Edward Manuel, former lecturer in history at Harvard University, told the Boston branch of the Foreign Policy Association Saturday.

Dr. Manuel, who has just returned from Spain, where he studied the labor problems in that country, charged that Britain rejected all international rules of neutrality in urging the democracies to refuse arms to a legally established government. This, according to Dr. Manuel's analysis, amounted to intervention on the side of the Spanish rebels.

At no time did Foreign Minister Anthony Eden assail Germany and Italy for their open help to the rebels, although at the first provocation, he charged Russia with assisting the Madrid Government, Dr. Manuel insisted.

In defense of Britain, Laszlo Ledermann, member of the International Institute at Geneva, declared that Britain effectively undertook to place the peace of Europe above all other considerations. Mr. Ledermann said that international law dictated that the Madrid Government, as the authorized Government of the Spanish people, should have been provided with arms.

In summation, Dr. Manuel argued that Britain, in order to gain temporary security for Europe, had helped to strengthen the Fascist nations and to weaken the democracies.

Roger Bigelow Merriman, Gurney professor of history and political science at Harvard, approached the Spanish crisis from the historical angle. From Spain's background, Dr. Merriman hazarded the well-qualified opinion that the regime which the rebel general, Francisco Franco, might establish would be more representative of the Spanish traditions than would the Madrid Government. Dr. Merriman based this conclusion, first on the conviction that the Spaniards could never be content without the Roman Catholic church, and, second, on the belief that Spain, with its traditions of democracy and individualism, could not be content under the Madrid Government, which he insists is imposed from without by Soviet Russia.

Dr. Manuel insisted that Dr. Merriman's diagonsis was a statement of just what the Spanish Fascists, in their propaganda, would have the outside world believe. Dr. Manuel said in substance: "Spain can no longer be thought of in the medieval tradition. A great new, industrial order has sprung up, creating new conditions. But the Roman Catholic Church, the army and the great financiers have subjugated the Spanish people under the archaic feudalism of the middle ages. The suffering and the actual hunger of the wage-earners and peasants have stimulated the Spanish people to seek political change through their own initiative. No intervention from Russia was necessary to tell the Spanish people that they were hungry or that they had no land.

"There is even less support for the Spanish Fascists than there was for the Hitler regime. Adolf Hitler, at least, had the support of some workers and the middle class. The Spanish uprising is almost entirely military and artificial."

Dr. Manuel predicted that the Spanish people would go on struggling for a fair position in the new industrial order that has arisen—struggling against fascism, which to Dr. Manuel is the symbol of organized reaction bent on suppressing all aspirations of the masses.

Philosophy Course Offered by State

Beginning Monday, applications will be accepted for a state extension course in elementary philosophy, given by Prof. Henry J. Sullivan. Classes will be held at 7:45 Monday evenings in Harvard Hall, Harvard College.

The course is intended primarily for men and women who have had no previous study in philosophy. In addition to being the only recipient of a diploma conferred by the American College in Rome while engaged in lay education work, Mr. Sullivan holds A. M. and S. T. B. degrees.

His 'Bike' Has Tag Like Dad's Auto

By a Staff Photographer

Boy Examining Bicycle License

New Brunswick Has Found System Beneficial to Riders as Well as Profitable to Government

What's Going On in the Arts

Jan Smeterlin

An all-Chopin program—rarity these days—was given by Jan Smeterlin in Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon. Certainly Mr. Smeterlin is one of a very few who should undertake such a program today. Not only has he a prodigious technique; he is a poet of the piano. He has a touch that recalls De Pachmann, and at the same time a power that rivals Paderewski's. Master of instrument and music, he is able to reveal structural values and imaginative content.

Sometimes his facility betrays him. In the Fantasie, op. 49, and again in the first movement of the B flat minor Sonata, yesterday, the melodic line was obscured by too great a volume of sound in the accompaniment through excessive use of the damper pedal.

On the other hand, he released all the poetry of the Ballade, op. 23, and of the Marche funèbre of the Sonata. Here, delicate tonal color, sensitive phrasing and subtle use of rubato movingly realized the composer's imagery.

And of course in the deliberately displayful pieces such as two Mazurkas (op. 30, no. 2, and op. 33, no. 2) and three Etudes (op. 25, no. 5, op. 10, no. 2, and op. 25, no. 11), and in the concluding Andante spianato et grande Polonaise brilliante, op. 22, he displayed a virtuosity and a rhythmic vitality that carried everybody breathlessly along with him.

There was a very large audience, which applauded eagerly and demanded and received many extra pieces. L. A. S.

John Thomas Warner

Yesterday afternoon in Jordan Hall, John Thomas Warner, tenor, sang the following program: Bach, "He Who Would in Christ Be Living;" Buononcini, "Per in Gloria;" Handel, "Would You Gain the Tender Creature;" Mozart, "Il Mio Tesoro" (from "Don Giovanni"); Schubert, "Der Jungling an der Quelle" and "Am Meer;" Schumann, "Mondnacht;" Franz, "O Thank Me Not for What I Sing Thee;" Widor, "Contemplation;" Debussy, "Mandoline;" Gretchaninoff, "Thou Art an Angel Earthward Bending;" Coleridge Taylor, "Thou Art Risen, My Beloved;" Ronald, "A Little Winding Road;" Quilter, "Over the Mountain," and to close, a group of Spirituals.

It is a pleasure to record that since his recital last year Mr. Warner has overcome several difficulties. In the first place he has improved his diction, although even now he is troubled by an "en" combination, but this is remediable and will no doubt be smoothed out in time by the singer. Mr. Warner has also commendably overcome his tendency to scoop his tones. The voice moves with greater directness than before. One noted also with satisfaction that the singer was able to summon again the pianissimi tones which constitute one of his valuable assets.

Since he has made several strides forward during the past year, it is doubly unfortunate that his progress has not included the most fundamental thing of all—that of properly releasing his voice. The tone quality continues to be thin and unresonant, with a distressing tightness on the top notes. With virtually no resonance, there was little opportunity to give the colorful interpretations demanded by the songs of Schubert or Schumann, for instance. The Debussy song, on the other hand, was lightly and delicately given, and in the Gretchaninoff song Mr. Warner did some of his best work of the afternoon. A very small but very appreciative audience warmly applauded the singer, not forgetting his able pianoforte accompanist, Mrs. Joenell Bryant. G. M. S.

John Whorf's Aquarelles

The Grace Horne Galleries presents its annual display of water colors by John Whorf. All three galleries are hung with pictures which represent for the most part Mr. Whorf's recent accomplishment. The auspicious labels of sale indicate the popularity of this Bostonian, who has held the interest of the publi with little slackening for about a decade.

Mr. Whorf's particular talents with the water-color brush are well known, and by this time it is taken for granted that many of his aquarelles will be done in the manner of Winslow Homer, Dodge Macknight or John Sargent. With uncanny deftness, Mr. Whorf absorbed the peculiar traits and moods of these American notables in the water-color medium, without going through the stages of trial and error and personal realization which they experienced in order to achieve their respective individual idioms. Mr. Whorf is naturally not expected to carry the conviction of the originals from which he derives, and often there is wanting a crisp accent, a cumulative emotional effect, a firm structural design, because the painter works from surface appearance in fleet and facile manner. Gradual elimination of non-essentials, prolonged thinking about the subject, promote this more sensitive handling. At the Grace Horne Galleries several pictures convey the feeling of slurred and clever performance, with consequent lack of niceties, of rhythm and phrasing, and cohesiveness.

Mr. Whorf has a predilection for wind and storm as they stir up the waters and the countryside. He enjoys getting a weather-beaten, storm-tossed effect, and several of his water colors convey realistically the breakers beating on the shore, the rolling surf, the lashing rain. The atmosphere is contrived ingeniously, the sense of movement and violence is strong. For the time, paint becomes the vehicle of drama. Most notable examples are "Hurricane" and "Fatardo's." On the other hand, there may be a quiet, detached depiction of the porch of a country house, descriptive, realistic, utterly impersonal. This spectator preferred the less spectacular and less mannered pictures, in which Mr. Whorf seemed to be reaching for the clarity of an idea in a concise way, in terms of water color and with some tinge of poetry. Such examples are "White Dory" and "Pig Sty." D. A.

New Motion Pictures

"East Meets West" deserves more commendation than its unheralded arrival at the Keith Memorial Theater over the week end would indicate. For one thing, it gives George Arliss another of those Indian prince roles at which he is particularly successful. For another, the movie magic takes us out of a workaday world into a lavish Oriental phatasmagoria of plots, counterplots, wily diplomatists, scheming villains, turbans, Nubian slaves, barges, rich palaces and incidental lush decor—which is more enjoyable the less seriously it is taken.

Mr. Arliss is the Rajah of Rungay, whose harbor both the Japanese and the English would like to use in time of war. But the rajah is against war, so he uses a British customs agent who has been caught smuggling alcohol into Rungay as a talking point to convince the British that they should pay him £1,000,000 in return for which he will not allow the Japanese to set a foot on his territory. Then, in his quaint East Indian way, he scares the Japanese into signing an identical treaty and in the course of these maneuvers extricates his son from a romance with the customs agent's wife.

The action is orientally slow at first but picks up and becomes pretty exciting at the end. The screen play has been amusingly written and is acted by Mr. Arliss with a deft tongue-in-cheek manner which is taken up by such competent players as Lucie Mannheim, Godfrey Tearle, Romney Brent, Ballard Berkely, Ronald Ward, John Laurie.

Short features and news (with an explanation by graphs of the Social Security Act) complete the program. J. D. B.

Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Boston—Hours, 9 to 4:30; closed on Mondays; Sundays, 1 to 5. Display of Finds from Indus Valley at Chanhu-Daro Sind; etchings by Rembrandt, wood cut by Holbein. Wood engravings in color by Ruzicks and others, also prints by Hogarth. Paintings of Egyptian subjects by Joseph Lindon Smith. Free guidance daily at 11 o'clock.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4, admission 25c; Sundays from 1 to 4, admission free. Music at 2.

Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—Open week days, 9-5; closed Sundays and holidays. Water colors, oils and drawings by William Stanley Haseltine. Through Nov. 25.

Doll and Richards—Pastels by Laura Coombs Hills; portraits by Ethel Machanic; paintings by Anthony Dyer. Through Dec. 5.

Boston Public Library—Exhibition of "The Art of Roerich," Through Dec. 6.

Germanic Museum—Oils and water colors by Hubert Landau. Abstractions by Joseph Albers. Through Nov. 30.

Yamanaka—Exhibition of old Japanese paintings, drawings and wood-cut prints.

Foster Brothers—General exhibition of color prints.

Boston City Club—Photographs showing City of Boston school buildings.

Goodman-Walker—Exhibition of American historical naval and marine views. Portraits and English color prints, Currier and Ives.

Rand Gallery—Exhibitions of paintings and prints.

Grace Horne Galleries—Paintings by John Whorf.

Copley Society—Exhibition of paintings by Thomas G. Frothingham. Through Nov. 27.

Boston Art Club—Lithographs by John and Dorothy Gregory; portraits and still lifes by Albert L. Lake; landscapes and still life by Blanche E. Colman, Anthony J. Milici, and studies of children by Antoinette Inglis. Through Nov. 28.

Boston Athenaeum—Exhibition of eighteenth-century engravings of English Eccentrics, etc.

Twentieth Century Association—Paintings by Nell Choate Jones. Through Dec. 1.

Water colors by Gertrude P. Borenstein.

Symphony Hall—Water colors by Frederick Eldridge Lowell (1874-1933) on exhibit at concerts. Through Dec. 5.

Federal Art Gallery—Exhibition of prints, drawings and craft work by WPA artists. Dec. 5.

Brattle Art Gallery (Cambridge)—Paintings by Charles Demitropolis.

Children's Art Center—Water colors by Priscilla Crozier. Through Nov. 30.

Holman's Print Shop—Chiaroscuro prints, old and new. Through December.

Goodspeed's Book Shop—Aquatints by W. Wesley Manning. Through Nov. 30.

J. F. Olsson & Co.—Exhibition of ship etchings by C. J. A. Wilson.

Harley Perkins Gallery—Water colors by Agnes Weinrich.

Society of Arts and Crafts—Exhibition of original work by the members.

Junior League Gallery—Lithographs and monographs by Arthur T. Lougee and Laura H. Barr.

Guild of Boston Artists—Wash drawings by Frank W. Benson. Through Nov. 28.

(Art Exhibitions Are Listed in the Monitor on Monday)

Despised Witch Grass Finds Friend at Last

FITCHBURG, Mass., Nov. 23 (AP)—Field stone and witch grass, long the bane of New England farmers, are today in demand.

John Sweeney, construction engineer of the Nashua river flood control project, reported today he was having difficulty obtaining both in large quantities.

He wants the stone for riprapping and paving the bottom of the river. The witch grass is used to make a protecting cover for dirt dikes.

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To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Niagara Victoria	Dec. 2	Nov. 27, 4:00 pm	Nov. 27, 6:30 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Empress of Canada Victoria	Dec. 12	Dec. 7, 4:00 pm	Dec. 7, 7:30 pm

Move Is Launched For Registration Of All Bicycles

Bicyclists soon may be required to register their vehicles. A bill is going to the Legislature making registration compulsory. A curb on bicycle stealing is said to be the object of the bill.

Edward E. Keevin, head of the Lynn Newsboys' Association filed the bill with the Senate clerk. Senator Albert Cole is the bill's chief sponsor. For several years the registration attempt has been made without success, although last year's legislative contest revealed stronger minority strength.

Changes in Legislation

This year, Senator Cole declared, today, the association has greater hope that the legislation will be passed because of elimination from the bill of several features objected to during the previous session.

Mr. Keevin believes the presence of a registration plate on a bicycle will retard stealing activities inasmuch as the driver, as in the case of automobiles, must have in his pocket a registration slip containing the duplicate number.

Safety regulations would be devised by the State Commission on Administration and Finance at conferences with the State Commissioner of Public Safety, State Commissioner of Education, and the Boston Police Commissioner. After the third infraction of these regulations the operator of a bicycle would lose his license.

The registration system has been in operation in New Brunswick for some time, and, according to reports, results have been encouraging.

Newsboys Endorse Bill

Newsboys organizations are interested in the proposed legislation because of the dependence of the boys upon bicycles for transportation. The loss of the vehicle means financial harm to these boys. Thus such well-known organizations as the Burroughs Newsboys Foundation are expected to support the Cole bill.

The importance of the legislation is increasing steadily because of the renewed popularity of bicycle riding as a sport. The appearance of a great number of bicycles on the highways makes necessary stringent safety regulations which are provided in the Cole bill.

Police in the various communities would act as registration and licensing bureaus for bicycles. The fee would be 30 cents, half of which would go to the State and half to the local government. With the number of bicycles on the road gradually increasing, the income would be considerable, it is estimated.

Number Plate Required

The legislation provides that a number plate shall be placed on the handle bars of the bicycle, with the name of the town in which the operator lives inscribed on the plate as well as the number of the registration.

The law would not go into effect after passage by the legislature until ratified by individual communities with a population of 20,000 or more. Smaller communities do not come within the scope of the act.

Gov. Bridges, Senator-Elect, Faces Dilemma

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 23—Gov. H. Styles Bridges is faced with a big problem, that of being in two places at practically the same time. As United States Senator-elect he is slated to take the oath of office at Washington on Jan. 5 and on Jan. 6, according to custom, as the retiring Governor, he should administer the oath of office to the incoming New Hampshire Legislature and give an address to that body.

If as Senator-elect he fails to take the oath at Washington on Jan. 5, he is apt to lose his standing in connection with committee assignments. And if he does take the oath, it may automatically remove him from the office of Governor of New Hampshire. In that case Charles M. Dale, president of the Senate, as the Acting Governor would administer the oath.

Inasmuch as the new Congress has always previously convened in March, such a situation has never arisen before. The address to the Legislature gives the retiring Governor an opportunity to review the work of his administration and to make recommendations for the incoming administration.

If legal advisers approve, Mr. Bridges is expected to go to Washington to take the oath of office there on the fifth and return to this city for the opening of the 1937 session of the State Legislature on the following day.

Best Erosion-Resisting Soil Sought For Connecticut River Flood Control

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 21—Using an ordinary milk shaker as one of the important instruments, a corps of experimentalists at Brown University are carrying on laboratory tests having as their goal control of Connecticut river valley floods.

The director is Waldo L. Kenerson, chief of the soil labratory division of the U. S. Army, who says the more remote purpose of the work is to make discoveries about soil erosion which may bring profound changes in present civil engineering methods.

Mr. Kenerson has 13 soil experts working under him at the Brown Engineering Department building. There, in a laboratory lined with common mason jars, containing samples of earth from assorted parts of the Connecticut Valley, a study on the effects of water upon various types of soil is advancing.

Mr. Kenerson was transferred to the work after the abandonment of the Federal project at Passamaquoddy. Brown University was chosen for the experiments because of the interest shown by the members of the engineering faculty in the problem of soil erosion.

In a general statement of the aims, Mr. Kennerson said "the laboratory experiment is an attempt to bring the theoretical and practical viewpoints in regard to soil around to a lasting design that may change the foundation of civil enginering from the mere hit and miss method now used."

Samples from 33 sites in the Connecticut valley have already been brought to the Brown laboratory. The experimenters say they are looking for a type of soil called "borrow" which strongly resists erosion and is therefore more suitable for dam construction in a flood control project. They hope to find the desired soil as near to the proposed dam sites as possible. When the soil found near the proposed sites is poor the engineers will recommend that another location be obtained, it was said.

Fin Com Opposes Reorganization Plan

(Continued from Page 9)

mit office. "Expense of maintenance of permit divisions in various departments could be saved by establishment of central office."

Health: "The present mayor obtained a study by experts who recommended an entirely new set-up of the health department. It remains unacted upon."

Public Safety: "Creation of a public safety department, merging the police and fire departments, permitting central maintenance of the vast properties of the two departments, but keeping actual police work and fire fighting separate and distinct through deputized control. It is suggested in the report of the mayor's committee and it has been in operation in other cities."

City Automobiles: "Central storage of all city-owned automobiles, elimination of department-owned automobiles by the establishment of a central automobile service for all departments. It has been in operation in other large cities."

Transit Commission: "The transit department was established as a city department in 1918. At that time a salary was paid for services in this department to but a single commissioner, the chairman. Ex-officio members of the department (without extra salary) were the public works commissioner and the city treasurer. A return to that form, if deemed advisable, by a competent committee, would save money."

Park Department: "The park department, having custody of parks, playgrounds, gymnasia, aviation field, cemeteries, beaches, baths, etc., is a vast department in itself. There would be no gain and much loss if it were merged with any other department. To its present jurisdiction should be added complete control of all municipal buildings, since it is principally a custodial department."

Public Buildings Department: "This department now has an absurd variety of jurisdictions. The custody by it of the vast amount of real estate being acquired by the city on tax titles is alone a major job. During the Nichols administration the Finance Commission favored the creation of a separate department, or a new division of the law department, to take care of the many problems that arise in connection with this class of property. A new set-up for this activity is much more needed now. The city will soon have many millions tied up in such property."

Street Laying-Out Department: "This department is regarded by many as a hodgepodge of municipal activities, some of them duplications of similar service in other departments. A comprehensive city planning department might absorb the most important of its functions, the planning of streets."

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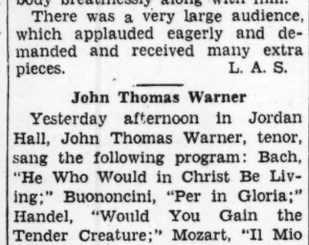
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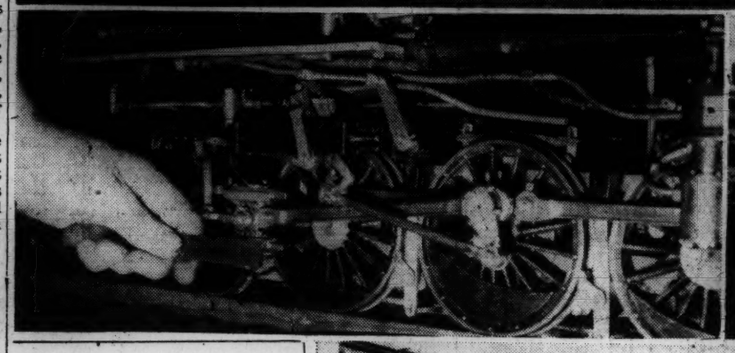
Model Engineers Build Their Own Railroad Track

Boston asspciation of 30 members actively engaged in construction of both steam and electric engines that follow out in miniature every detail of giant locomotives.



By a Staff Photographer

Top—Front Row, Left to Right, John Borges, S. R. Jagger, E. R. Ryan, D. Rose, E. R. Dumble, E. E. Russell. Back Row, Left to Right, I. H. Chamonhouse, H. E. Webber, P. A. Sanger, E. Baldi, S. O. Vaughn, P. S. Ross, H. B. Eldridge. Center—B. & A. Hudson-Type Locomotive, Weighing 225 Pounds and Capable of Hauling 12 Men. Lower Left—Close-Up View of Engine, Showing Wheels. Lower Right—One-Half-Inch Scale Pullman Truck Made by P. S. Ross. Drop—Electric Train, English Type, Made by S. R. Jagger.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MALDEN, Mass., Nov. 18—Out in this suburb of Boston, a group of men have fulfilled a boyhood ambition and are now building a model railroad track. They are members of the Boston Association of Model Engineers, and are actively engaged in construction of model steam and electric engines that, both in form and performance, resemble the giant locomotives of the railroad companies.

These men, ever since they can remember, have cast longing looks as the big freight and passenger engines snorted through the countryside. Each imagined himself at the throttle, and mentally guided the train to its destination. All, realizing that they would probably never become engineers, began model building in their cellars, in order that at least they might have something to run.

Collective Action

Not until 1929, however, when several members noted each other's names in model magazines, was anything done collectively. These few met, struck up a friendship and decided to form a club. Today 30 members from all over metropolitan Boston and its suburbs gather here once a week to offer mutual assistance, play with the models, or just to talk shop.

O. A. Andresen of Lexington is president of the club, and P. S. Ross, in whose home meetings are held, is secretary-treasurer. Among the members are consulting engineers, air-conditioning engineers, dentists, photographers, a cinematographer and a teacher of opera singing.

Eight members have one or more finished steam models, while eight others have models in different stages of construction. Ten members are interested in electric engines and indoor layouts, and the rest concern themselves with engine design.

Outdoor Track

While each member has his own engine, all are co-operating in the construction of an outdoor track in Lexington on which to run the steam models. When completed, the track will be 625 feet in circumference, with three rails to carry the two sizes of models. At present the road bed only has been finished, and work of placing ties and rails has been deferred until spring because of the cold weather. The track, which has a maximum grading of 2.5 per cent, is set from 20 inches to 5½ feet off the ground, in order that members may ride on a special platform behind their engines.

All ties, rails and model parts are constructed by the members themselves, most of whom have a small machine shop in their basements. For those who do not own the necessary equipment, a $2000 layout in machines and small tools has been collected by Mr. Ross, who allows members the use of it. The machines include milling machines for cutting grooves and flat work, lathes, a drill press, circular saw, grinders, air pumps and all sorts of mechanical implements.

In construction, these models follow as nearly as possible every machine detail of the big locomotives, and are built in scales of one-half and three-fourths inches to the foot. To give an idea of their size, the larger steam model is about 75 inches long, and weighs approximately 200 pounds. It carries from 90 to 100 pounds of steam pressure, compared with 225 pounds on the real locomotives, and like the latter is fired with coal. Members have tested its hauling power, and have discovered its ability to draw from 2000 to 3000 pounds.

The electric models are built in three sizes, called H0, 00, and 0, with the last named the largest. Compared with the large steam model, the 0 engine weighs only six pounds and is capable of hauling 50 pounds. Some of the members make their hobby a practical enterprise by selling electric models on order.

The prize steam model is considered by the club to have been constructed by Harry Austin of Wollaston, who also built most of his equipment. It is a miniature of engine number 616 on the Boston & Albany Railroad, and its machine detail has been highly praised by mechanics.

Auxiliary Engine

Five years in construction, the 616 has a mechanically driven lubricator to oil the cylinders, an equalizer to distribute the weight evenly among all four wheels on one side should a bump occur in the rails, an auxiliary engine on the trailing truck axle which gives the main engine more power in starting and stops when the engine is fully under way, power brakes and perfect detail in side and valve rods. Mr. Austin is now working on air pumps and a working stoker engine.

Members are very definite about the fact that their models should never be confused with the toy trains that may be purchased in stores. The trains that Junior gets for Christmas, they claim, are only crude imitations of the real article, and nothing will make a model-maker more upset than to call his creation a toy. And from the labor, patience and skill which they use night after night for months on end, their view is understandable.

At to whether the model-builders derive more pleasure from the construction or from the finished engine, no member could express an opinion. But from the manner in which the hobbyists watched their engines travel around the loop in the clubhouse while they told of plans for new models, it would seem that the pleasure is equally divided.

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Puzzle Corner

Answers

1. Animated-lively; compact-dense; repentant-contrite; compulsory-obligatory; auxiliary-assisting; bucolic-rustic; complementary-completing; trivial-trifling; stanch-steadfast; scintillating-sparkling.

2. Start, Stars, Sears, Pears, Peats, Pents, Pints, Pines, Fines, Finis.

3. 2178 times 4 equals 8712.

4. Capital S (Capitals).

5. Crypto: "That's a fine hat you're wearing. Did you pay much for it?"

Gram: "Ten dollars when I bought it, and about twenty since then to have it checked."

Behind the Microphone

Radio seems to be following Secretary Hull's idea of unifying the western hemisphere. The National Broadcasting Company has just announced that it will shortly send a daily schedule of programs by short wave for South American dialers, while both NBC and Columbia are making elaborate preparations to pick up President Roosevelt's address and other speeches from the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace at Buenos Aires, which opens Dec. 1. Previously NBC had a thrice-weekly series southward.

For NBC's part, short wave station W3XAL, Bound Brook, N. J. will relay programs for South America on a beam antenna which will be completed by the first of the year. Two Spanish-speaking members of the NBC staff, Dan Russell, announcer, and Charles Carvajal, production man, have been placed in charge of building programs for Central and South America.

John Royal, NBC vice-president in charge of programs, has already departed on a 17,000-mile trip through Mexico, Central and South America to arrange for exchange programs.

Columbia has appointed J. Mundin Schaffter, journalist, author and diplomat in Argentina, to interpret the proceedings of the conference at Buenos Aires. Mr. Schaffter thus becomes the first commentator engaged by a North American network to interpret an international parley for foreign listeners.

Mr. Schaffter is known to radio listeners in South America as "Jorge Leal." He will be heard from New York in the commentaries, speaking in Spanish.

Columbia has already sent H. V. Kaltenborn, its own commentator, and Paul White, director of public events, to arrange for pickups from the conference. They plan to present a daily feature, highlighted by President Roosevelt's arrival on Tuesday, Dec. 1.

Programs planned by CBS before the President reaches Buenos Aires are his arrival at Rio de Janeiro on Nov. 27, and a "preview" of the conference from Buenos Aires on Sunday, Nov. 29, at 1:30 p. m., eastern standard time, in which spokesmen will outline the aims of the parley.

Station WTIC, Hartford, remains a member of the NBC-WEAF chain having just signed a new five-year contract. There have been rumors recently of removing the station to another spot in New England and placing it on 500,000 watts power to do a thorough coverage job for New England. The contract, of course, sets these rumors at rest.

Here are two interesting reactions anent the "symphony versus jazz" controversy.

"I like jazz," Leopold Stokowski said to interviewers after he had conducted his first concert of the new Friday night series over the Columbia network. "I like to hunt for unknown Negro jazz bands," he said. "As soon as they become known, however, they seek to crystallize jazz into a formula and that spoils it. Life is not like that. Jazz, in order to be effective, should be spontantous and fluid like a brook rippling over stones."

"Beethoven," declares Raymond Scott, swinger extraordinary, and foe, therefore, of anything "crystallized, "drives me crazy. I am really thrilled by Duke Ellington." Scott says he has always hated symphonic music and is extremely unhappy at symphony concerts.

Tuesday Programs

Following is a selected list of Tuesday's program features for dialers:

"Which Thanksgiving Meant the Most to Me and Why," WEEI, 11:45 a. m., in which Eleanor Howe of the "Homemakers' Exchange" will read some prize letters on this subject.

"American School of the Air," WEEI, 2:15 p. m., to offer Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet."

Budapest String Quartet, NBC-WJZ network, 2:30 p. m., in chamber recital in NBC Music Guild.

Coolidge String Quartet, WEEI, 3:30 p. m., in Library of Congress Musicale, all-Brahms program. Sonata in F Minor, Op. 120, No. 1, for clarinet and piano, with Frank Sheridan and Simeon Bellison. Quartet in B Flat, op. 67.

"Have You Heard?" WBZ, 3:45 p. m., in some interesting and unusual facts about food, including Thanksgiving recipes.

Social Security interview, WEEI, 4:45 p. m., in which Walter Gellhorn, regional attorney for the board, will answer questions posed by a typical worker.

Dude Ranch, WBZ, 8 p. m., offering the "Story of Steel Gap" and music by the Westerners.

Hammerstein's Music Hall, WEEI, 8 p. m., to present Mrs. Patrick Campbell, well-known actress, in one of rare appearances before microphone; Ada May, musical comedy and legit player, and Edward Mathews, Negro baritone.

Ken Murray, WEEI, 6:30 p. m., heard as theatrical producer with "Oswald," Eve Arden, Phil Regan and Russ Morgan's Orchestra.

Ben Bernie's Orchestra, WBZ, 9 p. m., with solos by Tamara, Russian singer, and Jackie Heller, a Bernie discovery, just before the latter embarks for England.

Fred Astaire, WNAC, 9:30 p. m., to star Conrad Thibault, baritone, again, present a male chorus, introduce a musical fantasy built around comedian Charles Butterworth, and do a song with Trudy Woods.

Caravan, WEEI, 9:30 p. m., in which Edward Arnold will be presented in "The Last Mile." Regular stints by cast.

A. D. H.

Recorded Music Of Middle Ages Used at Simmons

An extensive repertory of secular and church music of the Middle Ages and Renaissance, imported from France in recorded form, is used by Ruth Morize, organist, carilloneur, and lecturer on musical subjects, in her course in music appreciation at Simmons College this year.

Mme. Morize, who is the wife of Prof André Morize of Harvard, has studied in Paris under the direction of Louise Vierne since completing her work at the Yale School of Music. She is said to be the first woman to play the carillon in this country, having acted as carilloneur for a year at the Park Avenue Presbyterian Church in New York. She was organist of several churches in New York before her affiliation with the faculty of the New England Conservatory of Music, and has for some years been in charge during the summer of the musical activities of the French School of Middlebury College.

Returning from France for the opening of her course at Simmons College this fall, Mme. Morize brought with her a collection of disk recordings illustrating all periods and forms of the development of music. Some of these records are unusual documents of secular and church music from earliest times.

Airport Progress In Year Shown

(Continued from Page 9)

neglected, and through the efforts of the Park Department approaches and roads have been improved and landscaping effects have achieved a well-ordered appearance.

Improvements of a miscellaneous nature, including the erection by the Commonwealth of the finest military hangar in the country, the addition of a seaplane ramp and seaplane floats which make it a combined land and seaplane port, have added materially to the utility of the airport. Under the WPA there has been completed a fine boundary and flood-lighting system. This consists of more than 50 boundary lights spaced at 250-foot intervals around the field, three major flood-lighting units and other necessary aids to aviation.

Projects Needed

Among the gifts which Santa Claus might leave in the airport's stocking Christmas Eve are a number of projects. These include a "blind flying runway"; additional hangar space and hangars large enough to accommodate the newer designs of planes with a wing span of 145 feet; the extension of Porter street, a $200,000 job, from the Sumner tunnel entrance to the airport, with a parkway approach, to cut down time required getting to and from the airport.

Other improvements immediately necessary include traffic control and the installation of a two-way radio system, fencing, installation of a marine railway for seaplanes, hard-surfacing areas adjacent to hangars and also certain parts of the field because of the increased weight of airplanes now in use.

The figures showing that the total passengers handled on scheduled airlines at the Boston Airport will reach 50,000 and that at least 100,000 will have made use of the airport for business purposes, show an increase of 62 per cent in 1936 over 1933 and an increase of 35 per cent over 1935. No month in 1936 shows a decrease over the corresponding month last year. There was an increase of 121 per cent in January of this year over January, 1935, and a 50 per cent increase in July over July, 1935.

New Weymouth Police Station

The Weymouth police have moved to a modern $30,000 building on Pleasant street, which will be used as headquarters for the department. The old station house adjoining the new structure has been locked up and will probably be torn down in the early spring.

Strike in Merchant Marine Service Is Called for Tuesday

(Continued From Page 11)

dent of the west coast labor controversy or the so-called "outlaw" strike now going on in New York.

The walkout will affect all American flagship and tugboat companies operating locally with the exception of the Eastern Steamship Lines and the Colonial Line and one or two tugboat owners who already have signed union agreements.

Ship owners admitted today that they would be completely helpless in the event of such a strike because it would be impossible to replace engineers, masters and other licensed officers on a large scale. Unless a quick settlement is made (which would probably include concessions to other seamen's groups) the only alternative is a complete paralyzing of the American merchant marine, according to shipping men.

One large operator voiced the opinion, however, that most of the men are satisfied and will refuse to strike. He also stated that at a recent meeting coal boat owners had voted a substantial increase in wages to all officers and men and questioned whether the men on these colliers would obey the strike order. Captain McCarthy had previously announced that collier operators are the chief offenders. In some cases, licensed officers on these ships have worked for 20 hours at a stretch, he said.

The immediate strike seeks an eight-hour day and 20 per cent wage increases for all licensed crew members.

There are 11 American flag lines in foreign service whose ships call at Boston and nine others engaged in coastwise and Gulf of Mexico shipping which will be affected. These do not include the Dollar Line, which operates both coastwise and foreign services or other interstate lines which are already tied up by the west coast strike.

Both unions are represented by members of the United States Naval Reserve, but because there is no war in progress, Captain McCarthy expressed doubts that the Government would order them to remain on duty.

Meanwhile today Boston longshoremen refused to comply with the request of the "outlaw" strike unit of the International Seamen's Union not to pass through picket lines at the Hoosac Docks, Charlestown, where S. S. Mobile City was docked. After being unloaded, the vessel was sent out by hiring a new crew to replace striking members.

Cargoes were left untouched on two vessels today, however, the S. S. Cold Harbor and the S. S. McKeesport.

Food and Home Fair Is Announced

Under an "all New England" sponsorship and support, a Food and Home Exposition and Foods for Gifts Carnival will open in the Mechanics Building Nov. 30. The exposition will continue afternoon and evening throughout that week.

In addition to the New England grocers and provision dealers, the show will have as its sponsors national firms and food companies. Unique, inviting displays have been designed to attract New England housewives to their counters.

Inducements to visit the show, in addition to its displays and wares, include 1000 turkeys which will be given away as well as gifts from a Christmas tree.

Each night has been designated for some special group. Monday night will be Metropolitan Boston Grocers night with a reception to the wholesale, retail and group buyers. Tuesday afternoon and evening will be Womens' Clubs Day under the sponsorship of the Colonial Cooking Club, featuring radio homemaking broadcasting stars, prominent club women and authorities on cooking and household problems. Wednesday afternoon and evening will be All New England Grocers Day with a buffet supper, special prizes and meat cutting contests. Thursday afternoon and evening are to be New England Wholesale Grocers Day. Friday afternoon and evening will be Radio and Press Day when a reception will be given to celebrities of the newspaper and radio world. Saturday afternoon and evening will be Christmas celebration with a Christmas Tree party in the afternoon for boys and girls. In the evening another Christmas party will be held for adults.

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The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Features Appear In Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Children's program	**"The Monitor Views the News"**	Jack Onslow's baseball school	Recordings and reports
5:15	Children's Corner	Rudolph Friml Jr., orch.	Tom Mix sketch	Recordings and reports
5:30	"Jack Masters"; sketch	"The Singing Lady"; songs	"Jack Armstrong"; sketch	Recordings and reports
5:45	"The Checker Board"; talk	"Flying Time"; sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"; sketch	Holiday sketch
6:00	News; sports review	News; Evening Journal	Yankee News Service	"The Music Editor's Page"
6:15	"Bobby Benson"; sketch	Lowell Thomas, news	Jackie Duggan; organist	"The Music Editor's Page"
6:30	Dinner Time Revue	"Melody Time"; variety	"Musical Roundup"; record	Jack Fisher's Orchestra
6:45	"Renfrew of the Mounted"	News; music; sports briefs	Frankie Ward's Orchestra	Sport talk; reports
7:00	"Poetic Melodies"	**Talk, "Ballet Russe"**	"Amos 'n' Andy"; sketch	Colonial News Service
7:15	"Popeye the Sailor"; sketch	**Talk, John G. Winant**	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	Hal Kemp's Orchestra
7:30	"The Goose Creek Parson"	"Lum and Abner"; sketch	Craig Lennox's Orchestra;	Lew Conrad's Orchestra
7:45	**Boake Carter, commentator**	John Herrick, baritone	soloist; male trio	"Remote Control"; sketch
8:00	Horace Heidt's Brigadiers:	**Helen Hayes in "Bambi";**	"Fibber McGee and Molly,"	Sam Robbins's Orchestra
8:15	soloists; orchestra	**Mark Warnow's Orchestra**	comedy; Weems's Orchestra	Sam Robbins's Orchestra
8:30	Pick and Pat; Landt Trio	"Melodiana"; Abe Lyman's	**Richard Crooks; Margaret**	Veloz and Yolanda's Orchestra
8:45	& White; Kreuger's Orch.	Orchestra; soloists	**Speaks; chorus; orchestra**	Rudy Bundy's Orchestra
9:00	**Radio Theater: Paul Muni**	Greater Minstrels; Gus Van;	"20,000 Years in Sing Sing";	Gabriel Heatter, comment
9:15	**and Fritz Lieber in "The**	end men; soloists; orchestra	dramatic sketch	Henry Halstead's Orchestra
9:30	**Story of Louis Pasteur";**	Jack Pearl; Morton Bowe;	Richard Himber's Orchestra;	"Rendezvous"; soloists; pop-
9:45	**other players; orchestra**	Tommy Dorsey's Orchestra	Jane Froman; Stuart Allen	ular orchestra
10:00	Wayne King's Orchestra	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Lullaby Lady; male quartet;	"Famous Jury Trials"; sketch
10:15	Wayne King's Orchestra	Jackie Heller's Farewell	concert orchestra	"Famous Jury Trials"; sketch
10:30	"Professor Quizz and his	**National Forum address,**	Ray Block's Orchestra; solo-	"Famous Jury Trials"; sketch
10:45	Brain Busters"	**Jesse Jones, RFC head**	ists; male chorus	Jack Eaves's Orchestra
11:00	E. B. Rideout; news	News; reports; George Harris	Yankee News Service	Vincent Travers' Orchestra
11:15	Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra	and his orchestra	Ray Starita's Orchestra	Vincent Travers' Orchestra
11:30	Eddy Duchin's Orchestra	Count Basie's Orchestra	Ray Noble's Orchestra	"Follies"; variety show; solo-
11:45	Eddy Duchin's Orchestra	Count Basie's Orchestra	Ray Noble's Orchestra	ists; orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "David Harum"; sketch.

11:15 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Personal Column of the Air."

11:30 WNAC (WEAF — National), "The Mystery Chef"; cooking talk.

11:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Edward MacHugh, gospel singer.

11:45 WNAC (WEAF—National), "The Wife Saver."

12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

2:15 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), American School of the Air.

3:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), United States Marine Band concert.

3:30 WAAB, New England Conservatory of Music program.

3:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Library of Congress musicale: Simeon Bellison, clarinet; Frank Sheridan, pianist; Coolidge String Quartet.

3:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Have You Heard?"; sketch.

4:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

4:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), George Hessberger's Bavarian Orchestra.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
1:45	WBZ	990kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc

Shortwave

1:45	W1XK	9.57mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

6:15 WBZ, "The Social Security Act," Postmaster Peter Tague.

Dinner and After

8:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Dude Ranch"; sketch; soloists; narrator.

8:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Music Hall: Mrs. Patrick Campbell; Ada May; Edward Mathews; soloists; orchestra.

8:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Leo Reisman's Orchestra; soloists; vocal groups; Phillips Lord and guest.

8:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Welcome Valley," with Edgar Guest; orchestra; sketch.

8:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Ken Murray, comedian; Phil Regan, tenor; Russ Morgan's Orchestra.

9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Ben Bernie's Orchestra; Tamara; Jackie Heller.

9:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Fred Waring's Pensylvanians: soloists.

9:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Sidewalk Interviews"; Wallace Butterworth and Parks Johnson.

9:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Fred Astaire; Charles Butterworth, comedian; Conrad Thibault, baritone; Trudy Woods, soloist; Johnny Green's Orchestra.

9:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), "Caravan"; Rupert Hughes; Edward Arnold in "The Last Mile"; football comment; Benny Goodman's Orchestra.

9:45 WAAB, Third period, Bruins-Chicago hockey game, Frank Ryan.

Late Evening

10:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Portraits of Harmony"; Al Goodman's Orchestra; soloists.

10:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Mark Warnow's Orchestra in "Fables in Rhythm."

Thanksgiving Tables

Our shop is gay with unusual table decorations and bright flowers. Here you may feast your eyes on arrangements ranging from colorful peasant ware on gay cloths to the sophisticated modern dinner service and elaborate glass.

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Listed Stock Quotations

Stocks Decline Sharply on Unsettled European Situation

Commodity a
Money Marke

Numerous Issues Off Fractions To 4 Points or More

NEW YORK, Nov. 23 (AP)—Prices fell sharply in today's stock market as fresh European unsettlement turned speculative forces to the selling side.

The list dipped at the opening in fast dealings. Support appeared later and the pace slowed. Near the final hour heavy offerings again jolted the leaders and declines of fractions to 4 or more points were distributed throughout the list.

In the afternoon retreat large blocks changed hands in virtually all departments and the ticker tape lagged two minutes behind dealings on the floor of the exchange.

In the morning a smattering of sugars, aircrafts, oils and specialties pushed higher, but even these gave ground before the close.

Prominent losers included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, General Motors, Montgomery Ward, Woolworth, Western Union, North American, Sears Roebuck, Allied Chemical, Anaconda, International Nickel, Westinghouse, du Pont, Goodyear, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Southern Pacific and Alleghany preferreds.

Transfers were around 2,200,000 shares.

Steel Activity High

Pleasing to holders of the steels was the optimistic note sounded by the magazine Steel.

The survey stressed the upturn in automobile production and expanding rail awards as a bolstering influence for the industry. It was pointed out that, at Chicago, with mills booked for the remainder of the year, sheet makers are soliciting no new business.

Recent liveliness of petroleum issues is attributed partly to the improved fourth-quarter outlook for the leading companies due to the unexpectedly large demand for gasoline. September motor fuel consumption was about 12 per cent over the like 1935 month and it was believed similar gains were registered in October.

The French franc was .00⅛ of a cent lower at 4.65⅛ cents in initial foreign exchange transactions. Sterling was unchanged at $4.89¼.

Bonds Are Lower

The bond market slipped a cog in quiet trading today.

U. S. Government issues showed losses of around 1-32 to 4-32 of a point by mid-day when additional selling dribbled in following last week's rise of some loans to record peaks.

Losers in the Treasury sector included the 2¾s of 1947, the 3s of 1955 and the 2¾s of 1954.

With the exception of a few rail liens which picked up fractions, most corporate obligations were fractionally lower. In the loss column were American Rolling Mill convertible 4¼s, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, International Hydro Electric 6s, International Telephone 5s and Nickel Plate 4½s.

Limited gains were scored by Rock Island General 4s, Great Northern 4s, New York Central 5s and Youngstown Sheet & Tube 3½s.

The foreign division was colorless with small declines ruling in Japan 5½s, Rome 6½s, Peru 6s and Buenos Aires 4½-3s. A rise of a point or so in Abitibi 5s contrasted with a similar drop in Milan 6½s.

Investment circles again commented on the market's seeming indifference to the revival last week of the idea higher interest rates, with corresponding downturns in bond prices, might be in the offing.

Talk around bond houses indicated the opinion the market is in good condition to receive new issues, owing to the comparative promptness with which dealers' shelves have been cleared of inventories.

Boston Stocks

Nov. 23, 1936

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
..	Am Pneumt	1½	1½	1½	
..	Bigel Sanf pf				15a
8.75	Bos & Albany	108	108	108	108
5.00	Boston Elevated	153	153	153	155
2.00	Bos Her-Trav	68½	68¼	68½	68
..	Bos & Me pr pf	32⅝	32½	32½	29
..	Bos & Mest A pf	27	27	27	27
..	Copper Range	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	9
..	Eas Gas & Fuel	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	11½
6.00	Eas Gas & F pf	7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
1.50	Eas G & F pr pf 6$	61⅞	60¾	60¾	62
..	East Mass R	2	2	2	2
..	East Mass pf A	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	..
..	Eastern S S	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	..
8.00	Edison Elec	121½	121½	121½	13
1.30a	Employer's Group	153⅞	151½	152½	152½
2.50	First Nat Stores	23½	23	23	22⅝
.65a	General Capit	55½	54⅞	55½	55⅝
..	Gilchrist Co	15	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
..	8th Bal A'	8½	8½	8½	8½
..	Helvetia	11½	11½	11½	11½
..	Isle Royal	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
..	Maine Cent	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜
..	Mass Util Assn	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	10⅜
1.00	Mergenthaler	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	28
..	Narr Pac	53	52½	53	52½
6.00	N E Tel & Tel	71½	71½	71½	71½
..	Nor Butge	141	139	139	140½
..	Old Colony RR	55c	48c	48c	57c
..	Quincy Mining	17½	17	17¼	17¼
90c	Reece But H	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27¾
.20	Reece Fld M	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
.40	Shaw Fld Assn	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜
2.00	Suburb Elec	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
4.50a	Torrington	3	3	3	5
..	Utah Apex	99	99	99	99⅝
..	Utah M & T	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
4.50a	United Shoe M	1	99c	99c	97cc
1.50	United Sh M pf	94⅝	94	94	94¼
..	Unit Gas	8	8	8	8
..	Warren Bros	10½	10½	10½	10⅝

a—partly extra.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Increased / Resumed / Accumulated / Regular	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of record
American Meter	$1.50		Q	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Borg-Warner	$1		Q	Dec. 21	Dec. 4
Cranston Loan	$4.50		Dec.	30	Dec. 1
Northwest Engin	$1		Dec.	15	Nov. 30
Thompson Prods	90c		Dec.	15	Dec. 5
Unit Milk Products pf	$1.25		Dec.	1	Nov. 24
Extra					
Colgate-Palm-P	25c		Dec.	24	Dec. 5
Scott Paper	25c		Dec.	15	Dec. 3
Stand Oil of Ky	25c		Dec.	15	Nov. 30
Wr-Harg Mines, Ltd	5c		Jan.	2	Dec. 14
Special					
Kendall Refining	30c		Dec.	1	Nov. 20
Unit Milk Prods	$1.25		Dec.	1	Nov. 24
Initial					
Franklin Rayon par)	$1				
Do (no par)	60c		Dec.	21	Dec. 15
	$1.20		Dec.	21	Dec. 15
Am Mfg	Resumed $3		Dec.	31	Dec. 15
Aero Sup Mfg A	Accumulated $3.37½		Dec.	15	Nov. 30
Ass T&T 7% 1st pf	28c		Dec.	15	Nov. 27
Do $6 1st pf	24c		Dec.	15	Nov. 27
Rep Stl Corp 6% pf	$12		Dec.	15	Dec. 1
Wisconsin Pw & Lt 6% pf	$1.50		Dec.	15	Dec. 9
	75c		Dec.	15	Nov. 30
Do 7% pf	$7½c		Dec.	15	Nov. 30
	Regular				
Aero Sup Mfg A	37½c	Q	Dec.	15	Nov. 30
Crane Co 7% pf	$1.75		Dec.	15	Dec. 1
Gas Secur Co	1¾%	M	Dec.	1	Nov. 16
Merck & Co, Inc. 6% pf	50c	M	Dec.	1	Nov. 16
	$1.50	Q	Jan.	2	Dec. 22
Rep Stl 6% pf A	$1.50	Q	Dec.	15	Dec. 1
Scott Paper	$50c	Q	Dec.	19	Dec. 9
Standard Oil Ky	25c	Q	Dec.	15	Nov. 30

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

1936 High	Range Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Nov. 23	Last Nov. 21
15¾	9⅝	Adams Express (.20b)	15¼	14¼	14½	15
35¾	17⅞	Adams Millis (1¼b)	27⅝	27½	27½	
27½	22⅛	Addressograph (1)	34	33⅜	33⅞	33¾
21½	1⅛	Advance Rumely		5¼	4¾	5⅛
86½	58	Air Reduction (1¶)	82⅞	81¾	81⅞	82⅜
6½	2	Airway Elec App	4¼	4	4	4⅛
17½	13	Alaska Juneau (.60¶)	15	15	15	15⅛
5½	2½	Alleghany Corp (h)	5⅞	5⅛	4½	4⅝
61½	12⅜	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	57⅝	54½	54⅝	58
60	12½	Alleghany pf xw (h)	57½	54½	54½	..
60½	12¼	Allegh pf ww XL (h)	57½	53½	53½	..
54½	27	Alleghany pr pf (h)	51¾	46¾	47	51½
40⅝	6⅝	Allegheny Steel (1.40b)	38¾	37¼	37¼	38¾
245	157	Allied Chem (6)	231	226¾	226¾	236
34	23	Allied Mills (½b)	31½	30⅝	31	31¼
30½	6¾	Allied Stores	18¾	18	18½	18⅜
88¾	69	Allied Stores pf (5)	89	89	89	88¾
71½	35⅜	Allis-Chalmers (1½¶)	68⅞	66½	67½	69½
34½	19¾	Alpha Port Cem (1)	31½	31½	31½	32
4⅞	4	Amal Leather	4½	4⅛	4⅛	4¼
36	21¾	Amal Lthr pf	33½	33½	33½	..
125½	75	Amerada (2)	95¼	94⅛	94⅞	..
89	49	Am Ag Ch Del (3)	86½	82	82	..
59½	37	Am Bank Note (¼)	41	39¼	39¼	41⅜
73	65	Am Bank N pf (3)	71	71	71	
68	40	Am Brake S&F 1.60)	68	64½	64½	67
140	124	Am Br S&F pf (5¼)	139	139	139	139
137½	115¾	Am Can (4¶)	123½	121½	122¼	124
54⅞	30	Am Car & Fdry	49¾	46¾	47½	50
92	57⅝	Am Car & F pf	88½	88	88	89½
69⅞	31	Am Chain (1b)	66⅞	65	65	67½
112	112	Am Chain pf (5)	111⅜	111	111⅜	
15½	7½	Am Colortype	15⅛	14½	14⅝	14⅞
35⅜	20½	Am Com Alcohol	32	31¾	32	32
32	16¼	Am Crystal Sugar (½b)	28¾	27½	27½	28⅜
5¾	3½	Am Encaustic T	5½	5⅛	5¼	5⅛
14⅝	9¾	Am European	12½	13¼	13¼	13⅜
9¾	6½	Am & For Pow	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	7
51⅝	29¾	Am & For Pow pf	48¾	47	47	48⅝
42¾	25	Am & For Pow 6	40	38¼	38¼	
19¼	12	Am & For Pw 2pf	18	17	17	18
21⅛	11	Am Hawiian (1)	18¾	18½	18½	
8⅜	4⅝	Am Hide & L	6¼	6	6⅛	
51⅞	37	Am Home Pr (2.40)	50½	50½	50½	
4⅜	2⅛	Am Ice pf (2)	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
24	16½	Am International	18⅞	18¾	18¾	
15⅛	9⅝	Am Locomotive	14¾	14½	14½	
39⅜	23⅛	Am Mach & Fy (1¶)	35	34	34	
29⅞	21	Am Mach & Met (.40b)	23½	23	23	
54⅞	27	Am Metal	11⅜	11	11	10⅞
64½	35½	Am News (3)	40	48	48	
14⅜	7½	Am Power & Lt	6⅝	60	60	
74½	36⅜	Am P&L 5% pf (5)	11½	10¾	11	11½
87½	43	Am P&L 6% (6)	68	67	67	68¼
27	23¾	Am Radiator (.60¶)	81	79	79	81
39¾	36	Am Rolling Mill (1.20¶)	22½	21¾	21⅞	22½
28¾	18	Am Safety Razor (½)	34⅜	33	33½	
45	25⅜	Am Seating vtc (2½b)	37⅜	37	37⅛	37
103	56¾	Am Shipbuilding (2)	57½	54½	54½	56½
152¾	136½	Am Smelt & Ref (4.05)	39⅝	38¾	39	39½
104½	104	Am Sm&R 6% pf (6)	97¼	95½	95¾	96¾
54	20½	Am Steel Fdries(1b)	148	147¼	147¼	..
145½	107⅜	Am Steel F pf (7)	106⅝	106⅜	106⅜	..
63⅝	48¼	Am Sugar Ref (2)	53	51	51	51¾
26⅝	20⅝	Am Sun Tobacco (1¶)	137	137	137	135
109½	49½	Am Tel & Tel (8)	56⅞	55¼	55¼	56¼
102½	88½	Am Tobacco (5)	25	25	25	25¼
104	136	Am Tobacco B (5)	185¼	183½	183½	184¾
150	87⅝	Am Tobacco pf (6)	98½	98	98	98¾
177½	91⅜	Am Type Fdrs (h)	100⅝	100	100	100½
27¾	19⅛	Am Wat W & E (.40b)	144¾	144	144	144¾
108¾	92¾	Am Wat 1pf (6)	16⅞	16¼	16¼	16⅞
11½	7⅜	Am Woolen	25⅞	24⅝	25	25¾
70¾	52⅜	Am Woolen pf (4g)	102	102	102	
10	4⅛	Am Wr P pf (h)	10⅞	10	10½	10¾
2	¾	Am Writ Pap (h)	68	64	65¼	64¾
7⅞	3½	Am Zinc Lea&S	7¼	6¾	6¾	6⅞
55⅜	28	Anaconda Cop (1¶)	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
87	35	Anaconda Wire (2¶)	50	47	47	51
26¾	15½	Anchor Cap (.60)	49	49	49¼	51½
43	9	Andes Copper	86	86	86	85¾
53⅜	3	A P W Paper	20⅜	20	20	20⅜
50	37	Archer Daniels (2¶)	33½	32	33	33
110½	105¼	Armour Del pf (7)	6	4¾	5	5⅛
73⅜	45⅜	Armour Ill	40	40	40	39¾
84	66¼	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	109¼	109¼	109¼	
62⅜	47¼	Armstrong Corp (1½¶)	57⅜	55⅜	55⅜	54¾
18⅜	7½	Arnold Constable (½)	81½	80½	80½	
22⅛	12⅞	Artloom Corp	58¼	57½	57½	58¼
27⅞	12⅝	Asso Dry Goods	16¾	16¼	16¼	16¾
51⅞	36	Asso Oil (.35b)	17	16¼	16¼	17
88½	59	Atchison Top&SF (2e)	26⅞	25⅜	25¾	26½
44½	21⅜	Atl Coast Line (1b)	45	45	45	
31½	11	Atl Gulf & WI	73½	71½	71½	73¾
54¾	13½	Atl Gulf&WI pf	43	41¾	41¾	43¼
35⅛	26⅝	Atl Refining (1¶)	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾
84	48	Atlas Powder (2¶)	31⅛	30½	30½	31¼
54¼	26⅝	Atlas Tack (.40b)	80	80	80	..
10¼	5⅜	Auburn Auto	16⅛	15⅜	15⅜	..
46½	29½	Austin Nichols	35⅜	33	33	33⅞
7¾	4⅝	Austin Nichols A	8½	8	8	8¾
		Aviation Corp Del	44½	44	44	44
			6⅝	5⅞	6	6¼
6⅞	2½	Baldwin Loco (h)	6	5¾	5⅞	6
84½	29½	Baldwin L pf (h)	76¼	76¼	76¼	
26½	15⅞	Balt & Ohio	22	21¼	21½	22⅜
41¼	21	Balt & Ohio pf	35⅞	34¼	34¼	36¼
5½	2⅜	Bald Asd (h)	5¼	5	5	5⅜
49½	41⅞	Bangor & Aroos (2½)	45¼	45¼	45¼	
118	110½	Bangor & Ar pf (7)	113	112¾	113	113½
84	33¾	Bald Asd pf (h)	78½	78½	78½	81
28⅜	21	Barber Co (½b)	25⅞	25	25	25½
13¼	8	Barker Bros	27¾	26	26	27⅝
129½	82¼	Barker Bros pf	130	129¼	130	128⅜
20⅝	14⅛	Barnsdall A (.80)	19½	18⅞	19	19⅜
22¼	16¾	Bayuk Cigar (¾¶)	20	19½	19½	20½
78⅜	18	Beatrice Cream (1)	26	25½	25½	26½
105	100	Beatrice Cr pf (5) ww	103	103	103	
103	85	Beech-Nut Pack (4¶)	103	103	103	
16¼	13⅛	Belding Hem (1)	14½	13⅞	13⅞	14⅜
32⅜	21⅝	Bendix Aviation (1½b)	28¾	28⅛	28¼	28¾
25¼	20	Beneficial Ind Ln (1½¶)	23	22½	22½	22¾
72	48	Best & Co (2½)	68½	68	68	
76¾	45¾	Beth Steel	81	79	79	81
97¾	16⅛	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	19¼	19	19	19½
135½	107½	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	133¾	133¼	133¼	133½
81	23	Bigelow Sanford (.75)	59¾	57	57	56½
20¼	14½	Blaw Knox (.10b (.80)	18½	17¾	17¾	18⅛
32¼	18¼	Black & Decker	31	30	30	30½
38½	18¼	Bloomingdale (1b)	35	34	34	
120	77¼	Blumenthal pf	113	113	113	
34⅜	16⅞	Boeing Airplane	34¾	32½	32¾	33¾
67⅜	41	Bohn Alum & Br (3)	47	46	46	46½
47	39	Bon Ami B (3b)	53	51	51	51¾
32⅜	25⅝	Borden (1.60)	137	137	137	135
90¼	64	Borg Warner (4)	56⅞	55¼	55¼	56¼
49¼	11⅝	Boston & Maine	25	25	25	25¼
18⅞	12½	Botany A pf (h)	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	18⅝
64⅞	43½	Brdgeport Brass (.40¶)	4¼	4	4	4¼
69	47½	Briggs Mfg (2¶)	17	16	16	16⅞
50½	41	IBriggs & Strat (3)	61¾	60¼	60¼	62
58¼	40¼	Bristol Myers (2¶)	51¾	51¾	51¾	53
12¾	4½	Brooklyn Man T (4)	45	45	45	
57	44½	Brooklyn Queens	55½	54½	54½	54½
21⅞	8¼	Brooklyn Un Gas (3)	7	6⅞	6⅞	7⅛
16½	8⅞	Brunswick Balke	51	49⅞	49⅞	50⅝
15⅞	9⅛	Bucyrus Erie	20	19	19⅜	20
14	8⅝	Budd Mfg	17	16½	16⅝	16⅞
34½	20¾	Budd Wheel (.20b)	12	11¾	11¾	12
58¾	11½	Bullard (½b)	10⅞	10⅜	10⅜	10¾
34½	25	Bulova Watch	32⅝	32	32	32⅝
9	2½	Burroughs Add (.60¶)	55	54	54	54
32	8¼	Bush Term (h)	30⅞	30¼	30¼	31
6⅝	2⅜	Bush Term deb (h)	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
25⅜	16½	Buttc Cop & Zinc	28¾	28	28	6¾
84	54½	Byers pf	22¾	21⅝	21½	22½
33¾	22	Byers pf	78	77	77	77
		Byron Jackson (1¶)	30	29¾	29¾	
44⅞	30¼	Calif Packing (1½)	43½	42	42	43½
2	⅜	Callahan Z & L	2¼	2	2	2⅛
16½	6	Calumet & Hecla (.75b)	14⅜	13¾	14	14⅜
40¼	20¼	Campbell Wy&C (1¶)	35⅝	35	35	
10⅞	10⅜	Canada Dry	17¾	16⅞	16⅞	17¼
68¾	37	Canadian Pacific	13⅞	13¼	13¼	14⅛
18½	12¾	Cannon Mills (4b)	65½	65¼	65¼	65½
53	45¾	Capital Admin (½b)	16⅛	16¼	16½	
99	63¾	Capital Adm pf (3)	48¾	48¾	48¾	
186	92½	Carriers & Gen (.20)	7⅜	7½	7⅜	7⅝
143	116	Case Thresh (4)	156½	152	152	139
91	54¾	Case Thresh pf (7)	138	136	136	137
32¼	21¾	Caterpillar Trac (2¶)	88¼	87	87	87
33¼	19	Celanese Corp (2½b)	27¾	26⅞	27	28⅛
86	54	Celotex Co	32	29½	29½	
35¼	25⅜	Celotex Co pf (5g)	78½	77¾	77¾	
57	35	Central Aguirre (1½¶)	34	33	33	33½
8⅜	6⅝	Central RR of NJ	39¾	38½	38½	
11	6½	Central Foundry	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
11	6½	Century Ribbon	11½	10¾	10¾	
19¼	8¾	Cerro de Pasco (4)	71½	68⅛	68½	71½
71	57½	Certain-Teed (h)	13¾	13	13	13⅞
31	19	Certain-Teed pf (6)	64	64	64	
100	59	Champion P & F (1)	30¾	30¼	30¼	31
77¾	51	Chesapeake Corp (3)	93½	90	90	
69¾	27⅝	Ches & Ohio (2.80¶)	73¼	71	71	73⅜
25⅛	4	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	12¾	4	4	
12¾	4	Chi & Gt West (h)	45¼	5	5	5⅜
33⅞	25⅜	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	9⅝	45¼	45¼	
27⅞	17	Chi Mail Ord Co (1½¶)	113	112¾	113	113½
28⅜	21	Chi Mil & St P (h)	78½	78½	78½	81
13¼	8	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	25⅞	25	25	25½
82¼	43¼	Chi & N'western (h)	27¾	26	26	27⅝
14⅛	8	Chi & N'west pf (h)	130	129¼	130	128⅜
22¼	16¾	Chi Pneu Tool	19½	18¾	19	19⅜
78⅜	18	Chi Pneu T pf (3½g)	20	19½	19½	20¼
105	100	Chi Yellow Cab (2)	26	25½	25½	26½
103	85	Chickasha Cot O	103	103	103	
16¼	13½	Childs Company	19¾	19	19	11¾
32⅜	21⅝	Chile Copper (1)	12½	11½	11½	
89¾	72⅞	Chrysler (12b)	44½	44½	44½	
46⅛	29½	City Ice & Fuel (2)	127	123¼	124	128½
13½	4¾	City Ice & F pf (6½)	21	20¾	21	21¼
76¾	23¾	City Stores	87¾	87½	87¾	
111¼	107¼	Clark Equipment (1.60¶)	12	11¾	11¾	11⅞
47½	33	Cleve El I pf (4½)	34½	32¾	32¾	34½
74⅜	48	Cleve Graph Br (2)	111	110½	110½	110⅝
20½	13	Cluett Peabody (4b)	42	40¾	40¾	42
66¾	39½	Collins & Aikman (2¶)	71½	68	69	71¼
116½	107¼	Collins & A pf (7)	59¾	58½	58½	61½
39⅞	28¼	Colo F & Ir	110	109	109	111
36¼	21½	Colo & Southern	36	35	35	36
27⅞	19½	Colo & So 1st pf	25⅞	25¾	25¾	25¾
23⅜	14	Columbia Gas (.40b)	30	30	30	30
108¾	90½	Columbia G pf A (6)	18½	17¾	17¾	18½
103	80¾	Columbia G pf B (5)	104	104	104	103½
51¼	31	Columbia Pic vtc (1¶)	97	97	97	
136½	94	Columbia P pf (2¾)	37⅛	36¾	37	37¼
84⅞	44	Columbian C vtc (4¶)	44	44	44	
128	100¼	Comm Credit (4¶)	117½	116	116	117
91¾	55	Comm Credit pf (4¾)	77⅜	75⅞	76	77⅜
24⅜	14½	Comm Inv Tr (4)	127⅞	127½	127½	128
27⅞	12⅝	Comm Solvents (.60¶)	87⅝	85½	85⅝	88
82	59¼	Comwith & So	17⅜	16¾	16¾	17¼
13½	7	Comwith & S pf (3)	3¾	3½	3½	3⅝
44½	30⅛	Conde Nast Pub	72⅜	71¼	71¼	73
33½	15	Congoleum Nairn (1.60¶)	13½	12⅝	12⅝	13¾
17	8	Conn Ry & Lt pf	34⅜	34½	34½	35
95	72¼	Consol Cigar	17½	17¼	17¼	17
4¾	2	Consol Cig ppf ww (6½)	16½	15⅝	15⅝	16¼
24	12¼	Consol Coal vtc	88	88	88	
7½	4⅛	Consol Coal pf vtc	4¼	4	4	4
20⅛	15¼	Consol Film Ind	20⅞	18	19	20⅞
48⅜	27¼	Consol Film I pf (2g)	4⅞	4¾	4¾	4⅞
109	102	Consol Ed NY (2¶)	17	16¾	16⅞	17
8⅞	3⅞	Consol Ed NY pf (5)	46¾	44½	45½	46½
15⅛	11½	Consol Laundries	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	107¼
11½	5½	Consol Oil (.60¶)	8¼	7⅞	8	8¼
1⅜	⅜	Consol Rys Cu pf	13¼	12¾	12¾	13½
26¼	15⅜	Consol Textile (h)	10⅜	9½	10¼	9
3⅜	1	Container n (1¶)	1¼	1	1	1
35⅜	10⅜	Cont Baking A	20	19¾	19¾	20½
1⅜	⅞	Cont Bak'ng B	32⅜	30	30⅜	31¼
24⅜	6½	Cont Can (3¶)	3⅜	3¼	3¼	3⅜
46	35½	Cont Dia Fibre (2)	72	70	70	72¼
4	2½	Cont Insurance (1.20¶)	21⅞	21¼	21¼	21¾
39	28½	Cont Motors	42¼	42¼	42¼	42⅝
16¾	9¼	Cont Oil (1¼b)	27	23¾	23¾	23⅞
49½	35½	Cont Steel (1)	36⅞	35⅝	35⅝	36⅜
30¼	17⅝	Corn Exchange (3)	25¾	25¼	25¼	26
12¾	7	Corn Products (3)	63¾	62	62	63
83½	63⅝		71	70¼	70¾	70¼
		Crane Co	24	23	23	23⅜
30⅜	16	Crane Co pf	113	112	113	113
26	16	Crosley Radio (1½b)	46¾	46½	46⅝	46⅝
49¾	15⅝	Crown Cork pf 2xw (2¼)	31¾	31	31	31⅛
58¼	46¼	Crown Cork & S (4b)	86⅝	85½	85½	87
15⅝	7¼	Crown Cork pf ww (2¼)	53½	52¾	52¾	53½
56¾	28	Crown Zeller vtc	15½	14¼	14½	15
124⅝	95½	Crucible Steel	50¾	47	47	50½
27⅛	17¼	Cuba Co	120	120	120	..
18½	9	Cuba Ry pf	2¾	2½	2½	3¼
14¼	6½	Cuban Am Sug	17½	15	16	15⅝
120	63½	Cuban Am Sug pf	12⅜	11¾	11¾	12
44½	35½	Cudahy Packing (2½)	119	118¼	118¼	119
24¼	16½	Curtis Publishing	38½	38½	38½	
113	99½	Curtis Pub pf (7)	31½	20¾	20¾	22
9¼	4	Curtiss-Wright	113¼	113¼	113¼	
21⅝	10½	Curtiss-Wright A (.50b)	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	6½
83	43¼	Cut

Business and Industry

Heavy December Steel Buying Likely on Expected Price Rise

Commerce and Finance

Federal Reserve May Act to Curb Credit Expansion

WASHINGTON (AP)—Apprehensively watching a steady inflow of gold, the Federal Reserve Board has given a strong indication it may increase reserve requirements again, to curb credit expansion by "freezing" more than $1,000,000,000 of excise bank reserves.

After a week of conferences about the effect of heavy gold imports on the national credit situation, the board, through Chairman Marriner S. Eccles, announced that "careful consideration" was being given to the question "with a view to taking such action at such time as appears to be necessary in the pubfic interest."

Action in January Possible

Reserve officials said this indicated a probability that, unless the present situation changes, reserve requirements may be further increased in January or February, after funds withdrawn for the holiday season flow back into the banks.

On Aug. 15, the board increased requirements by 50 per cent to eliminate about $1,500,000,000 of excess reserves as a basis of "possible injurious credit expansion."

Under the law, it could increase requirements by another 50 per cent of the level existing prior to Aug. 15.

(Excess reserves are banks' idle funds over and above those held as a required reserve behind deposits. Economists estimate that every dollar of excess reserves can support from $8 to $10 of credit. On Nov. 18, excess reserves of member banks were estimated at $2,270,000,000.)

Eccles' statement said the Federal Reserve Board, its advisory council of business men, presidents of the Federal Reserve banks and the open market committee had conferred this week. The open market committee has charge of Federal Reserve banks' policies in the purchase and sale of Government securities.

Hatching Rise in Reserves

"In the course of these meetings, the business and credit situation was fully reviewed," the statement said, adding:

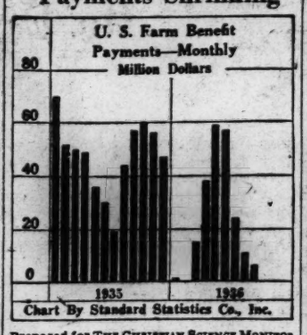
"Particular attention was given to the fact that since the board's action last July in raising reserve requirements (effective Aug. 15) there has been a continued and substantial increase of member bank reserves, resulting principally from a further large inflow of gold from abroad."

This, it was said, has brought excess reserves "far in excess of legal requirements and of present or prospective needs of commerce, industry and agriculture.

Mr. Eccles' statement left the way open for either another increase in reserve requirements or an "open market operation," but officials indicated that if action were taken the former course probably would be followed.

By an "open market operation" federal reserve banks would sell a part of the $2,430,000,000 of government securities they now hold. Most of the securities would be absorbed by banks, which would draw upon excess funds to make payment and thus decrease excess reserves.

U. S. Farm Benefit Payments Shrinking



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE Federal Government is committed to a long-term policy of continuing aid to agriculture and Congress will almost certainly be called upon in 1937 to enact legislation laying the basis for a permanent program with respect to farm aid, probably more along the lines of the original AAA.

Nevertheless, with the further sharp improvement in farm income this year, the improbability of another severe drought in 1937, and the prospect of larger crop yields, emergency farm outlays will undoubtedly be smaller.

Trade Up Between U. S. and Canada In Farm Products

WASHINGTON (AP)—Increases of agricultural trade between the United States and Canada were reported by the Agriculture Department.

Value of farm products imported from Canada was placed at $66,320,000 for the first nine months of 1936, a gain of $22,183,000 over the same period in 1935.

Imports on which the United States has reduced duties under a reciprocal trade pact were valued at $13,749,000, a gain of $7,019,000.

There was an increase of $6,104,000 in the value of farm products sold by this country to Canada, of which $3,856,000 represented items on which Canada reduced duties.

Total agricultural exports to Canada were valued at $36,074,000 for the nine months, of which $13,689,000 were described as reduced duty items.

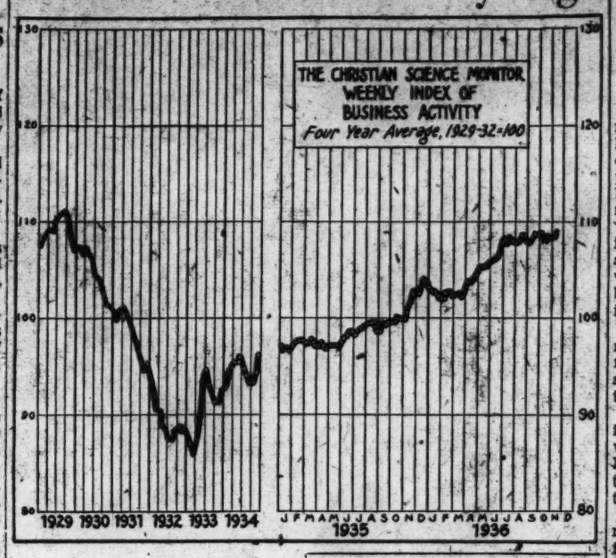
Total value of all American exports to Canada for the nine months, including nonagricultural products, was placed at $265,669,000, or a gain of $34,091,000.

A similar aggregate on imports from Canada the first three quarters of this year was $262,393,000, or $58,744,000 above 1935.

Nonagricultural exports to Canada mounted $27,987,000, or more than four times the gain in agricultural products.

Nonagricultural imports from Canada were $36,561,000 larger this year, or less than twice the gain for farm products.

Monitor Index of Business Rises to New Recovery High



An increase in general business activity was recorded by The Christian Science Monitor weekly index. From 108.5 on Nov. 7, the index rose to 109.0 (prel.) on Nov. 14 and compares with 101.5 on Nov. 16, 1935.

The advance in the index was largely the result of a substantial gain in miscellaneous freight car loadings which increased nearly 5 per cent over the preceding week against a seasonal downturn. As a consequence the adjusted index rose sharply to the highest level this year.

There was slight change in the electric power production from the level maintained during the last two months. Bank debits outside New York City declined moderately. Preliminary estimates for the latest week's data indicate a substantial expansion reflecting the recent large-scale distribution of dividend checks.

A broad advance in retail sales was recorded last week with all districts except the Pacific coast area, which has been affected by the shipping strike, showing large gains over last year. Holiday trade is expected to exceed any gain of recent years, as the flood of dividend disbursements and wage bonuses mounts. Although in dollar value sales are not expected to reach as high as in 1929, with the prevailing prices lower than that year, the physical volume of trade may well surpass that year.

Automobile production passed the 100,000 mark last week for the first time since the beginning of the change-over to new models. A total output of 104,248 units was estimated by Cram's Reports compared with 83,892 in the preceding week and 93,177 a year ago. This year's automobile shows attracted an attendance considerably in excess of a year ago and sales are reported proportionately higher.

A gain of half a point in steel ingot output was reported by the magazine Steel, with miscellaneous buying strength operations to an estimated production of 74½ per cent of capacity. November bookings have fallen off from the previous high level, but some increase is looked for in anticipation of the higher prices which are deemed likely next year.

Price increase featured the woolen goods business and the wool market was strong and active. Cotton mills are busy and are booked for some months ahead.

Commodity prices which have remained relatively steady for many months have recently been working somewhat higher. With the increase in production costs as a result of higher wage scales announced lately in scores of industries, price increases are to be expected. As yet the advances have been moderate.

The National Association of Purchasing Agents, in a current survey, finds "no sign of slackening in business volume, unless it be a temporary setback during the next several months" and states that according to general opinion "the political situation will neither help nor hamper the inevitable upturn in industrial manufacture and production through the next 12 to 18 months."

The following table shows the weekly combined index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and related to the base 1923-25 average as 100:

	Nov. 14* 1936	Nov. 7 1936	Nov. 16 1935
Combined index	109.0	108.5	101.5
Bk debits outside NYC	95.5	95.9	93.0
Elec power prod	129.5	129.4	116.0
Misc car loadings	101.9	100.3	95.4

*Preliminary.

Steel Operations Up Half Point To 74½ P. C. Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—The probable announcement early this week of higher prices for the first quarter is expected to result in considerable protective buying through December, says the weekly review by the magazine Steel.

"From the producers' standpoint, it is considered questionable in some quarters whether the increases will be enough to offset the added burdens of wage increases and other items," the publication added.

Steel reported discussion was current on a $2-a-ton advance on semi-finished steel, $3 a ton on bars, shapes and plates, and possibly $4 to $5 a ton on sheets.

Under strong miscellaneous buying, steelworks, operations advanced half a point to 74½ per cent last week, the eighteenth consecutive week that the rate has held between 70 and 75 per cent.

"Not since 1929 has such a steady rate of operations been maintained for so long," Steel observed.

Gains in auto production are reflected in many lines of the iron and steel industry, the publication said.

"At Chicago, with mills booked for the remainder of the year, sheet producers are soliciting no new business," it added. "Bar shipments and wire consumption have been assisted materially."

Rail awards placed last week included 20,000 tons from Union Pacific, 3000 from Illinois Central and 500 from the Cotton Belt. Western carriers are expected to close soon on about 275,000 tons.

Steel's scrap composite is down 4 cents to $16, due to a decrease in the price of compressed sheets at Philadelphia. At Pittsburgh advances were made in electric furnace grades but heavy melting steel remained quiet.

The iron and steel composite is down a cent to $34.59 and the finished steel index is unchanged at $53.90.

Operations in the Chicago district were up half a point to 76½ per cent; Youngstown 3 to 73, and eastern Pennsylvania ½ to 48. Pittsburgh was down 1 to 67; Wheeling 3 to 89, and Cleveland 1 to 79½.

Retail Advertising Increases 9.9 P. C.

By the Associated Press

Chicago, Nov. 23

Advertising Age reported today that retail merchants in 67 major cities placed 9.9 per cent more advertising in the newspapers for the week ended Nov. 14 than in the corresponding week of 1935.

The ipcrease, the publication said, "is an important reflection of better retail sales conditions, and indicates a larger holiday trade this year than for any of the past half dozen years."

The total for the reported week was 21,335,530 lines, compared with 15,422,041 in the corresponding week last year. For the year to date, the total of 795,605,221 lines was an increase of 6.4 per cent over the same period last year, the publication said.

Commodity Prices Increase 0.9 P. C. In Week of Nov. 14

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Wholesale commodity prices advanced 0.9 per cent during the week ended November 14, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

The advance brought the composite index to the highest point—82.0 per cent of the 1926 average—reached during the past 6 years. Each group index with the exception of fuel and lighting materials showed an increase over the preceding week.

Compared with the corresponding week of last year, the all-commodity index is higher by 2 per cent. In the 12-month period, the level of farm products has risen 9.9 per cent. That for miscellaneous commodities has risen 9.1 per cent; with other increases ranging from 0.9 per cent to 2.4 per cent. The index for foods is 1.6 percent below the level of a year ago and that for textile products is 0.8 per cent lower.

Wholesale prices of raw materials advanced 1.1 per cent during the week, semimanufactured articles rose 2.5 per cent, and finished products increased 0.6 per cent. At the same time, "all commodities other than farm products" advanced 0.7 per cent and "all commodities other than farm products and foods' increased 0.6 per cent. In the year period, the nonagricultural level showed an increase of 0.5 per cent and the level for industrial commodities advanced 2.3 per cent.

Commodity Groups	Nov. 14 1936	Nov. 7 1936	Nov. 17 1934	Nov. 18 1933
All commodities	82.0	81.3	76.7	71.7
Farm products	85.5	84.2	71.5	58.7
Foods	83.5	82.6	75.5	65.4
Hides and lthr prods	96.8	96.2	84.9	88.5
Textile products	72.4	71.7	69.3	75.8
Fuel & light mtls.	77.4	77.4	76.1	74.5
Metals & mtl prods	87.1	86.5	85.3	83.5
Building mtls	87.7	87.5	85.0	84.7
Chemicals and drugs	81.9	81.6	77.0	73.5
Housefurnish'gs goods	83.4	83.3	82.7	82.1
Miscellaneous	73.5	72.0	70.6	65.4
Raw materials	83.0	82.1	*	*
Semimanuf'g articles	78.7	76.8	*	*
Finished products	82.4	81.9	*	*
All cmds other than farm products	81.3	80.7	77.7	74.4
All cmds other than farm prods & foods	80.8	80.3	78.3	77.5

*Not computed.

Sao Paulo Bond Payment

NEW YORK, (AP)—First of Boston International Corporation, as special agent, announced that payment of Nov. 15 coupons of City of Sao Paulo, Brazil, 6½ per cent secured sinking fund bonds of 1927 will be made at the rate of $7.31 per each $32.50 coupon at the New York office of the company. Coupons presented must be accompanied by a letter agreeing to accept payment at this rate in full satisfaction of the coupon.

Industry to Push Low-Cost Homes To Aid Recovery

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Appointment of a committee of industrialists to aid and encourage the building of low-cost homes for wage earners as a factor in further national recovery will be urged upon the congress of American industry at its meeting here on Dec. 9 and 10, it became known with the publication of a report of the Committee on Housing and Employment of the National Association of Manufacturers. Charles R. Hook, president of the American Rolling Mill Company, is chairman of the committee.

Six million homes are required in America, the report estimates, holding that a substantial proportion of the revival of industrial and business activity, as well as re-employment, depends upon a revival of the construction trades in supplying the need for these homes. Particular emphasis was placed upon the demand for a low-cost housing in the price range of from $2000 to $3000 a unit.

Three fundamentals involved in the better housing program were described by the committee as the possibility of assisting in the solution of the unemployment problem, the social factor involving better citizenship and the opening of avenues for sound investment of capital with a fair return.

"The provision of proper housing," said Mr. Hook, "is not only an important responsibility of the construction industry, but it is a responsibility requiring the attention of all industry, all business and all interested in the creating and maintenance of a satisfied and effective citizenry. The owning of a home certainly tends to make a man deeply interested in the form of his government and the economical and efficient administration of that government.

"A considerable shortage of homes exists today. There is a tremendous need for housing of all types. All agree that the real need is for proper low cost and low rent housing to meet the needs of the large number of wage-earning families in this country. Our attack must be directed at supplying proper housing for the lower income groups, in providing more and more value at less and less cost."

Port of Toronto Revenue Largest in Seven Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The customs and excise revenue for the port of Toronto for the month of October, totaling $5,600,891, was the largest in seven years, according to J. H. Bertram, collector of customs, who also pointed out that last month's collections exceeded the monthly average for the best year in the history of the port, which was the fiscal year ending March 31, 1929.

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The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market marched up the hill and then down again last week. The principal market factor, as in the previous week, continued to be the astonishing outflow of initial, special, extra, and augmented dividends, estimated to run into several hundred millions of dollars.

Market interpretation of these dividends, however, is becoming slightly less enthusiastic than a week ago. For one thing, the time limit for such announcements is rapidly drawing to a close. Ruling 4674 of the Treasury Department limits the credit which a corporation can obtain for dividends to those which are actually received (and therefore taxable for 1936) in the hands of the stockholder. The regulations provide that "if a dividend is paid by check and the check bearing a date within the taxable year is deposited in the mails, . . . in such time that in the ordinary handling of the mails the dividend would be received by the shareholder within the taxable year, a presumption arises that the dividend was paid to the shareholder in such a year."

Added to the time consumed in the "ordinary course of the mails" is a considerable time necessary for the operating departments of the dividend-issuing corporation to get the dividends out, and to this must be added the time required by the Stock Exchange between declaration of the dividend and the date of record for the dividend. This time is intended to enable exchange members to transfer shares held by them but registered in other names, into their own names so as to collect the dividend for their customers.

Dividends Non-Recurring

The exchange last week reduced this time, for the rest of the year, from 10 days down to three days. This is taken as a further sign of a now growing conviction that many or most of the extra dividends now being declared must be considered non-recurring. Many corporations are anxious to avoid subsequent confusion over the law, and are taking advantage of the ruling which will allow them, in case they declare dividends this year in excess of earnings, to claim an exemption for such payments in 1937 or 1938.

The "hot money" worry subsided as rapidly as it developed. There will be considerable interest in the monthly figures of foreigners' investments here to be published by the Treasury, which does not seem as concerned over the matter as the President, the Reserve Board, and the Securities Exchange Commission. One result of the brief general discussion now appears likely to be a further expansion of the powers of the Stabilization Fund, which come up for review in January. The fund has at present no means of keeping the gold inflow from piling into excess reserves. The "sterilization" of "excessive" gold supplies has been heretofore considered the function of the Federal Reserve system, and recent banking legislation has greatly expanded its available instruments for doing so, such as the power to increase requirements for bank reserves and for stock market margins. However, the Reserve system has not the political vitality it once had and the fashion is to look to the Treasury to shoulder such tasks. Unfortunately for this fashion, the Stabilization Fund has practically nothing but gold, with which to buy and sterilize the additional incoming gold. Hence it appears likely that a proposal will be made, along the lines of the British exchange stabilization fund, for the Treasury to issue its bills in the money market, soak up perhaps $500,000,000 or or $1,000,000,000 of funds, and use these secretly to buy the incoming gold, or the sterling which the British exchange fund sells in keeping sterling down and the dollar up. This would, in the end, superannuate the Reserve system's open market operations, which are also again under discussion.

The Street is at last taking seriously the apparent intention of the Securities and Exchange Commission to go ahead with its segregation program made public last June. Presumably as a result, the market price of stock exchange seats sold off to bid $96,000, offered $105,000, last sale $102,000, within $2000 of the low for the year and down $28,000 in the last fortnight, against a high for the year of $174,000 last February.

Promotes Cash Buying

The immediate purpose of the SEC appears to be to restrict daylight trading by floor traders on the New York Stock Exchange and the Curb, through the requirment that all transactions must be fully margined at all times. Floor traders, it should be explained, do a certain amount of in-and-out trading or "daylight trading" which cancels out at the end of each day. They also carry a varying line of securities overnight, i. e., from one day to another. There are no figures available on the proportion of daylight trading to overnight trading.

The floor trader under present regulations has to carry the same 55 per cent margin on his overnight commitments as does any member of the trading public. He may, however, during the day buy or sell far over his margin, provided he evens up by the close of trading.

Moreover, this is no greater privilege than is extended to the trading public. The latter may also overtrade their margins during the day if they cover by 3 p. m. The Federal Reserve Board, however, has now given notice that it hopes to curb this right of the customer, by changes in its Regulation T of a drastic nature. By these changes the customer would have to put up his margin, not when his stock is bought for him but when he puts in his order. This would, of course, mean that to do any volume of trading he would either have to keep running over to his broker with a check every time he put in an order, or he would have to maintain a cash balance above his margin requirements. Particularly embarrassing would be the effect on the so-called "good-till-cancelled" order, which the customer leaves standing with the broker at a price below the market. Such orders would either tie up spare cash or be substantially reduced in number, further thinning the reserve public buying on specialists' books in case of a dip in the market. The effect, therefore, of the order, unless substantially modified, would be a considerable further curtailment of all but cash buying.

Value of Speculation

This, however, appears to be the objective of the SEC and the Federal Reserve Board. It thus parallels the apparent purpose behind the intention to require that floor trading be fully margined at all times. Last summer the SEC proved to its own satisfaction, though certainly not to the Street's, that floor-traders' overnight changes in commitments tend to aggravate market swings. From this it drew the conclusion that floor-traders' daylight trading, which washes out at the end of each day, should be reduced, and the Street, considering this as a jump to an illogical conclusion, concludes on its own part that the commission has an extraneous animus against floor traders anyway and will restrict their actions by any means at hand.

This conclusion also is the Street's explanation of the Reserve Board's apparent intention to curb in-and-out trading on the part of the public by making the latter's margin requirements in effect considerably higher than at present.

The whole tangle of technicalities is only a cocoon woven around the basic difference of opinion between the Street and the commission over the fundamental value of speculation. By and large, the Street believes that speculation, particularly successful professional speculation like that of the floor trader, improves the market for the investor, costing the latter only the occasional windfalls which he would obtain by happening to catch another investor in a momentarily unfavorable position due to an uneven flow of quotations. The commission, on the other hand, obviously feels that speculation unbalances markets, and professional speculation even more potently than the amateur variety.

Bond offerings of $102,000,000 were the largest for any week in a month, and for the most part were quickly snapped up and went to good premiums. The marketing of $23,500,000 of Argentine Republic 4½s was the first foreign loan to be placed here since the Kingdom of Norways last April.

Economics in the News

(Continued from Page 1)

sion hit Finland very severely, as world buying started to fall off early.

For such a young country Finland displayed a wisdom and a courage in handling its depression problem which have won wide praise. Straightaway it adopted a deflation policy, and, unlike other countries which tried deflation, pursued it logically. Government expenses were reduced, prices were lowered, and other means adopted to keep up domestic consumption. With its lowered prices, moreover, Finland was enabled to get back its foreign markets.

Then came a crisis which sent a shock throughout Finland. In 1931, Great Britain, to which economic Finland is more or less tied, went off the gold standard, and Finland had to follow suit. The Finnish mark was left "floating." For some time it looked as if the old restraints would dissolve in currency extravagance. But the Government arrested the drift before it became dangerous, and the retrenchment program was resumed on the basis of a steady, though depreciated monetary suit.

U. S. Ready to Revise Terms

Three years ago the United States went out of its way to tell Finland that it stood ready to negotiate a revision of the outstanding debt. Finland hung back. It seemed strange that the country should look such a gift horse in the mouth. At the time I hazarded that the reason might be the fear that the first nation to be accorded revision would get the least generous terms. This was the case with the refunding in 1923. Finland's interest rate is 3.3 per cent; Italy, which was, I think, the last country to send a debt-funding mission to Washington, pays 0.4 per cent. On the basis of such a precedent the best thing for Finland to do is to be the last in having its debt reduced!

In the meantime Finland is content to go on paying under the old schedule, still mindful of what the loan did for it in the hour of its birth, which happened to be the hour of its direst peril.

British Columbia Gov't To Restore Employees' Pay

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—Salaries of all British Columbia Government employees will be restored to their pre-depression level, starting April 1, 1937. The latest restoration of salary cuts affects only the higher salary brackets, since employees receiving lower salaries were put back to their old standard last year. During the worst years of the depression salaries were cut from 4 to 20 per cent on a sliding scale.

This year and next year the government will have to spend $358,000 more on salaries than formerly to bring the civic service as a whole back to its old level. In announcing the increases to be granted next April, the government indicated that it was recognizing the increased cost of living and the improvement in its own finances.

$27,000,000 Bonds Of B. F. Goodrich Offered by Bankers

NEW YORK—A new $27,000,000 issue of B. F. Goodrich Company first mortgage 4¼ per cent bonds, due in 1956, is being offered to the public by Goldman, Sachs & Co. and associates at 101 and accrued interest.

Of the net proceeds of this financing, $17,571,005 will be used for the redemption at 107 on Feb. 1, 1937, of all of the company outstanding 25-year first mortgage 6 per cent bonds, due in 1956. The balance of the proceeds, amounting to $8,682,445, will be used for general corporate purposes.

The new bonds will be redeemable in whole, or in part, at any time on not less than 30 days' notice, other than for the sinking fund, at 105 until Dec. 1, 1939, and thereafter at successively reduced prices. They will be redeemable through the sinking fund at 103½ until Dec. 1, 1938, and thereafter at lower rates. The sinking fund will retire not less than $675,000 of the bonds yearly, beginning on Dec. 1, 1937.

In addition to Goldman, Sachs, other members of the underwriting group are the First Boston Corporation; Brown, Harriman & Co., Inc.; Edward B. Smith & Co.; Otis & Co.; Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc.; Hayden, Stone & Co.; Hemphill, Noyes & Co.; W. E. Hutton & Co.; Kidder, Peabody & Co.; Lee Higginson Corporation; Bancamerica-Blair Corporation; F. S. Moseley & Co.; Charles D. Barney & Co.; Estabrook & Co.; Graham, Parsons & Co.; Hayden, Miller & Co.; Hornblower & Weeks; Jackson & Curtis; Bond & Goodwin, Inc., and Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

Traffic League Protests Rise in Freight Rates

NEW YORK (AP)—A resolution protesting freight rate increases being sought by railroads was adopted at the opening session of the thirtieth convention of the National Industrial Traffic League.

Another criticized formation by railroads of motortruck sub-corporations for freight purposes.

Delegates from every state were on hand. W. R. Scott, transportation commissioner of the Board of Trade of Kansas City, Mo., presided at the convention's opening

Central Mortgage Discount Bank Is Sought by Realtors

NEW ORLEANS (AP)—Creation of a central mortgage discount bank and amendments to the Federal Housing Act to make it more flexible were recommended to the National Association of Real Estate Boards by its finance committee.

Chairman Edward A. MacDougal of New York said the committee favored enactment of the Fletcher bill embodying the proposal for a central mortgage discount bank.

The report said the Home Loan Bank was a step in the right direction but that real estate "must have its own banking system, and a banking system which serves the entire mortgage field before we can feel secure in the future."

The report asked that the Federal Housing Act be changed to make all mortgages on housing eligible for insurance regardless of who owns them;

That the FHA insurance feature be improved by making the debentures which the mortgage receives in case of default permanently a government obligation;

That the guarantee by the United States of the debentures issued on mortgages insured under Title 11 be extended for 10 years from July 1, 1937.

Oris P. Van Sweringen, Noted Financier, Passes On

CLEVELAND (AP)—Oris P. Van Sweringen, Cleveland financier, passed on aboard a train en route to New York, his offices here announced.

Always retiring, Mr. Van Sweringen had lived quietly at his large estate outside Cleveland. He avoided the public, but appeared regularly at his offices in the Union Terminal which he and his brother built on Cleveland's public square.

At its peak the railroad empire controlled by the two Van Sweringen brothers had 19,000 miles of track and assets of $2,000,000,000.

Nash-Kelvinator Merger Approved by Directors

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of Nash Motors Co. and Kelvinator Corp., meeting respectively at Chicago and Detroit, have approved a merger of the two companies, it was announced here in a joint statement by C. W. Nash, chairman of the motor company and George W. Mason, president of Kelvinator.

Letters will be sent to shareholders of both companies outlining details of the merger and asking formal approval of the plan.

This announcement is neither an offer to sell, nor a solicitation of offers to buy, any of these securities. The offering is made only by the Prospectus.

NEW ISSUE

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November 23, 1936.

Kelley and Frank Are Yale Heroes—Eastern Football Fans Gasp at Results

Two Yale Stars 'Lift' Nine Others to Win

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 23—The rules state that a football team shall be composed of 11 players and tells the positions that they shall severally occupy, but they do not say anything about the qualifications of those players. That is evidently left to the players themselves.

Perhaps with a view to filling in the missing information, a halfback named Frank and an end named Kelley took it upon themselves to give a most effective demonstration of what two players can do to make a football team and, by the time they had finished their 60-minute exhibitions, the 58,000 spectators who watched them carry Yale to a stirring 14-to-13 victory over Harvard in the Yale Bowl, Saturday afternoon, were very well convinced that while 1 side of 1 is 11 whether it be Harvard or Yale players, so far as numbers go; when it comes to quality, one, if it is Frank, and one, if it is Kelley, make a great difference as regards the quality of the entire 11. This really tells why Yale was a winner instead of a loser Saturday.

Statistics are said to be dry facts, but they are of the utmost importance in showing just what is what in anything they relate to, and a study of those covering the 1936 Harvard-Yale game is most enlightening both as to the value of a Frank and a Kelley to a team and the way, under modern football, a team can be very much outplayed in almost every department of the game and yet come out of it all with the winning score.

The Vital Statistics

Here are the vital statistics as recorded at the Yale Bowl. Harvard made 14 first downs to 9 for Yale. Harvard gained 251 yards by rushing to 215 for Yale. Harvard gained 66 yards by passing while Yale gained 50. Yale gained 21 yards in runs after passes while Harvard gained none. Harvard completed four of its 10 forwards (one being awarded for interference) while Yale completed three of its nine. Yale had two of its forward passes intercepted while Harvard had four. Harvard had one penalty called against it for the loss of five yards while Yale had five called against it for the loss of 45 yards. Yale made one fumble which was recovered by Harvard while the latter made two fumbles both of which were recovered by Yale. Yale punted six times for 236 yards, an average of 39, Harvard punted three times for 61 yards, an average of 20 yards. Harvard ran back opponents' punts 20 yards, Yale ran Harvard's back 13.

Analyzing these figures it will be found that the only departments in which Yale outplayed Harvard were yards gained in passing, making one fumble to two for Harvard and in yardage gained in punting, the Blue making 236 yards to 61 by Harvard.

Four First Downs to Score

Comparing the number of first downs and yardage gained by rushing and it is found that Harvard was making her gains the hard way while Yale was capitalizing on the individual brilliancy of Frank and Kelley for her important gains. When Yale scored her two touchdowns she registered only one of the nine first downs made by the Blue during the game. This was due to the fact that when she got the ball on Harvard's 48-yard line, Frank made a run of 42 yards for a first down and Wilson did not register a first down when he covered the remaining distance to the goal-line. On the second Yale touchdown Frank threw a forward pass to Kelley from Harvard's 42-yard line which scored without registering a first down.

Harvard required four first downs when she scored her first touchdown on the 80-yard march from the third-quarter kickoff. Her second touchdown was made without a first down when she received the ball on Yale's 22-yard line on Yale's only poor punt of the day and crossed that distance on a forward pass, Oakes to Ford.

Not having any back to match Frank or end to equal Kelley, Harvard was forced to rely on team play and no one can say that the Crimson was not in there trying all the time. It was a courageous battle that Harvard put up and while her end playing was not of championship class and her punting, as mentioned before was far below form, the line from tackle to tackle was all that could be asked for and Struck, Ford and Stuart were excelled in carrying the ball only by Frank.

As a Monday quarterback one might question Harvard's judgment of electing to rush the ball on fourth down five yards to go on Yale's 40-yard line and her not trying more forward passing in the first half with Oakes and Stuart in the lineup; but with the exception of punting Harvard played her best game of the year and is worthy of great praise.

Nothing New for Yale

It was nothing new for this Yale team to be out-rushed and out-first-downed and yet win out. With two such players as Frank and Kelley to build around, Head Coach Pond and his assistants were able to build up an attack which was ready to take advantage of every opening offered and capitalize on it. Only once in the entire season did this fail to carry Yale to success in one of the hardest schedules ever arranged for a college football team and in that lone instance it was really the clock that kept Yale from making her record 100 per cent perfect.

And it might be well to give a word of advice to those experts who aspire to pick an all-America eleven for 1936. It is this, that before they make their final decisions they cast their eyes toward New Haven and look at a young man named Lawrence M. Kelley, right end, and a young man named Clinton E. Frank, halfback.

Kelley's Great Record

Kelley has played end for Yale during the past three years and he has left a record that will stand for some time. He has scored five touchdowns during each of the three years, 14 of them on forward passes and the other on a fumbled punt. Under modern football rules you just can't leave such a forward-pass receiver off.

As for Frank he is one of the greatest backs that has ever played in a Harvard-Yale game. As a runner he is extremely fast, as a sidestepper he is unexcelled. He can reverse his field at any time and as a forward passer he can rank with Barry Wood of Harvard and Roscoe of Yale. What more can you want?

As for next year's Harvard-Yale game one might safely predict that, with the veteran material which will be available to Coach Harlow, Harvard will be even better than this year. With the loss of Larry Kelley and most of his linemen, Head Coach Pond will have his work cut out for him in 1937 even though he has Frank around whom to build.

Short Shots

NEW YORK, Nov. 23 (AP)—Well, well, if here isn't Prof. Dick Harlow back at the head of the football class again . . . It's his second visit this season . . . Harlow's Harvards didn't win, but holding the Yales to a 14-13 score is Saturday's No. 1 gridiron achievement in this book . . . Followed closely, of course, by Georgia's 7-7 tie with Fordham, Indiana's 20-20 tie with Purdue and Notre Dame's upset win over Northwestern . . . So let Messrs. Harry Mehre, Bo McMillin and Elmer Layden step up there with Harlow and all take a bow or two . . . Nice going, gentlemen. Holy Cross 0; St. Anselm's 0 . . . Ouch!

Penn will give Harvey Harman another contract . . . It looks like Alabama for the Rose Bowl . . . West Coast advices say if Washington is nominated it will choose Alabama . . . Just in case his present kid line doesn't come through, Lester Patrick, coach of the New York hockey Rangers, has two others ready for emergencies.

At Princeton Saturday members of the band went into seven huddles, then dashed out to line up and spell "Indians" . . . Ducky Pond, Yale coach, won his sobriquet by twice swimming to touchdowns over Harvard in 1923 and 1924 . . . Buying Tony Malinosky from Louisville, means Brooklyn will hand a railroad ticket to Linus Frey, who was a bust at short last season . . . The man in the street at Princeton, without meaning to knock, says Fritz Crisler's job is none too secure . . . Sounds silly in view of his record, but that's what they're saying. . . .

They won't let Dick Harlow import any talent to Harvard, but it looks like he doesn't need to . . . That Penn team began to function the minute they relieved Murray of the quarterbacking worries and turned him foot loose at one of the halves, where he belongs.

Lions Share Soccer Title

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 23 (AP)—Pennsylvania State College clinched a claim on the eastern soccer championship Saturday by defeating the United States Naval Academy team, 3 to 0. Completing their fourth victorious season, the Nittany Lions will share the title with Brown and Syracuse.

Where to Dine

BOSTON

Boston Landmarks

SOLDIERS' MONUMENT
Boston Common — British artillery stationed here during siege of Boston.
and
THOMPSON'S SPA
Where Boston Business Goes "Home" to Lunch

Thanksgiving Day
An Old-Fashioned Dinner
Served From 12 to 8
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6 NORTH MAIN STREET
No Liquor Sold or Served

The Point That Won the Harvard-Yale Game

Wide World

Gilbert Humphrey's Toe Sends the Ball Between the Uprights After Capt. Larry Kelley Had Scored Yale's Second Touchdown on a Great Forward Pass From Clint Frank

Women's 1937 Golf Tourney at Memphis

By the Associated Press

THE United States Golf Association announced yesterday that the 1937 women's championship tournament would be played at the Memphis (Tenn.) Country Club, Oct. 4-9.

Herber Passing Star as Bears Defeat Giants

National Pro Football Standing
Western Division

	W	L	T	Points For	Points Agst	P.C.
Chicago Bears	9	1	0	208	67	.900
Green Bay	9	1	0	222	101	.900
Detroit	6	3	0	191	63	.667
Chicago Cards	2	8	0	60	136	.200
Eastern Division						
Pittsburgh	6	5	0	98	157	.545
Boston	5	5	0	105	110	.500
New York	4	5	1	101	149	.444
Brooklyn	2	6	1	73	126	.250
Philadelphia	1	10	0	44	193	.091

Results Nov. 22
Green Bay 26, New York 14.
Boston 30, Brooklyn 6.
Detroit 14, Cardinals 7.
Bears 28, Philadelphia 7.

CHICAGO, Nov. 23 (AP)—Arnold "Flash" Herber, Green Bay Packers' star passer, wasn't all America in his collegiate days but he's playing all America football now.

Herber, who joined the Packers six years ago, without fanfare, after attending St. Regis College at Denver, has been the passing ace of the Packers' steady drive toward a shot at the National Professional league title. The Packers took the Giants into camp, 26 to 14, at New York yesterday. Herber's accurate arm played a big part in the victory. It was the ninth in 10 starts this fall for the Green Bay eleven.

Ernie Smith scored a field goal to start the Packers on their way. A blocked punt which rolled into the end zone gave the Packers a safety and Hinkle added a touchdown on a line smash. Herber's pass to Schneidman scored another touchdown and Sauer made the final Packer tally. New York scored in the last two periods.

Boston's Redskins routed Brooklyn, 30 to 6, Pug Rentner scoring two touchdowns.

Chicago's powerful Bears remained tied with the Packers for the western section lead by beating Philadelphia, 28 to 7. Bronko Nagurski, Jack Manders and Corbett scored for the victors. After a scoreless first period it was just a question of how big the Bear margin would be. Kusko, Eagles' sub fullback, sprinted 70 yards for the lone Philadelphia score.

Detroit defeated the Chicago Cardinals, 14 to 7, in a two-touchdown fourth-period drive. Chicago scored on a brilliant forward lateral pass, Vaughan to Smith to Nichelini. Clark and Gutowsky scored for the Lions. It was the Cardinals' eighth defeat in 10 starts.

Games Thursday
New York at Brooklyn.
Chicago Bears at Detroit.
Games Sunday
Green Bay at Detroit.
Chicago Bears at Chicago Cards.
Brooklyn at Philadelphia.
Pittsburgh at Boston.

Davidson Returns in 1937

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 23 (AP)—Gar H. Davidson, head football coach at the United States Military Academy since 1933, will coach the cadets again in 1937, Maj. Gen. William D. Connor announced Saturday. Davidson was expected to be transferred from here sometime this year. Though there is no army regulation limiting his appointment to four years, this is generally considered the limit for any one coach.

Bishop to Head Committee

Richard Bishop of Boston will be named chairman of the 1937 nominating committee when the United States Lawn Tennis Association holds its annual meeting in New York on Feb. 6. Holcomb Ward of New York is scheduled to move up to the presidency, succeeding Walter Merrill Hall, another New Yorker. Nomination is tantamount to election in the U. S. L. T. A.

College Football Scores

East
Army 51, Hobart 7.
Baltimore C. C. 20, Baltimore P. I. 6.
Bluefield Institute 7, Greensboro A. & T. 0.
Boston U. Boston C. 0.
Brown 19, Colby 6.
Buffalo 12, Rensselaer P. I. 0.
Cheney 0, Bordentown 0.
Colgate 13, Syracuse 0.
Conn. State 52, Norwich 6.
Drexel 32, Swarthmore 0.
Duquesne 13, Marquette 0.
Fordham 7, Georgia 7.
Geneva 6, W. & J. 3.
Georgetown 7, Maryland 6.
Iowa 25, Temple 0.
Kutztown T. 19, Millersville T. 7.
Lehigh 18, Lafayette 0.
Lock Haven T. 9, Shippensburg T. 7.
Muhlenberg 13, Dickinson 13.
N. Y. U. 25, C. C. N. Y. 7.
Northeastern 45, Lowell T. S. 0.
Penn State 14, Bucknell 0.
Princeton 13, Dartmouth 13.
St. Anselm 0, Holy Cross 0.
Shepherd T. 21, Wilson T. 14.
Slippery Rock 33, California T. 0.
Springfield 20, Davis Elkins 6.
Susquehanna 6, Penn M. C. 0.
Thiel 8, Grove City 7.
Trinity 33, Vermont 0.
Tufts 13, Mass. State 0.
Upsala 46, Panzer 7.
Villanova 12, Manhattan 0.
Washington 21, Delaware 6.
West Chester 12, Waynesburg 7.
West Liberty 20, Morris Harvey 0.
Western Maryland 6, Catholic 0.
Yale 14, Harvard 13.

West
Akron 14, Mount Union 14.
Bethel (J. C.) 33, Hebron 7.
Culver Stockton 12, Principia 0.
Eastern Illinois T. 7, Eureka 0.
Georgetown (Ky.) 13, Hanover 0.
Illinois 18, Chicago 7.
Illinois Wes. 18, Illinois Normal 0.
Indiana 20, Purdue 20.
Iowa State 21, Drake 7.
Michigan State 7, Arizona 0.
Minnesota 24, Wisconsin 0.
Missouri 17, Washington (St. L.) 10.
Nebraska 40, Kansas State 0.
North Dakota 14, Detroit 13.
Notre Dame 26, Northwestern 6.
Ohio State 21, Michigan 0.
Ohio 21, John Carroll 0.
Oklahoma 35, Oklahoma A. and M. 13.
St. Benedict's 19, West Texas T. 0.
Toledo 50, Otterbein 0.
Tulsa 47, Washburn 0.
Whittier 38, Redlands 13.
Wooster 26, Oberlin 0.

South
Arkansas State 26, Dillard 9.
Auburn 44, Loyola 0.
Austin C. 20, St. Edward's 0.
Baldwin Wallace 67, Louisville 0.
Baylor 13, Southern Methodist 7.
Bethune-Cookman 28, Morris 0.
Bowling Green T. 14, Murray T. 0.
Carson-Newman 26, Maryville 0.
Centenary 3, Texas A. & M. 0.
Centre 26, Southwestern 6.
Eastern Kentucky 12, Union 6.
Episcopal 26, Woodberry Forest 0.
Erskine 12, Newberry 6.
Hardin-Simmons 39, Texas A. & I 6.
Howard 13, Birm.-Southern 0.
Georgia Tech 38, Florida 14.
J. C. Smith 0, Allen 0.
Ky. State I. C. 53, Louisville M. 0.
King 45, Tusculum 0.
La. State 93, Southwestern (La.) 0.
Maury 0, Asheville 0.
McMurry 33, Abilene Christian 6.
Mississippi State 28, Mississippi 6.
North Carolina 14, South Carolina 0.
Paine 19, Livingstone 0.
Presbyterian 20, Wofford 7.
Randolph-Macon 21, Hampden-Sydney 7.
Richmond (Ky.) 12, Union C. 6.
Shenandoah 13, U. S. Marines 6.
Talladega 19, Fisk 0.
Tenn. A. & I. 0, Lane 0.
Texas C. 14, Bishop 7.
Texas Christian 13, Rice 0.
Tulane 53, Sewanee 6.
Union 50, West. Tenn. T. 0.

Far West
Adams N. 6, Regis 0.
Augustana 33, Cathage 0.
Bethel 33, Hebron 7.
Brigham Young 32, Wyoming 7.
California 20, Stanford 0.
Colorado State 19, Colorado C. 12.
Ellenburg 7, Bellingham 6.
Flagstaff T. 13, Tempe T. 7.
Gonzaga 8, College Puget Sound 0.
Greeley T. 27, Colorado Mines 20.
Idaho (S. B.) 30, Idaho C. 0.
Idaho 13, N. D. State 12.
Montana 24, San Francisco 7.
Oregon State 18, Oregon 0.
Santa Clara 13, Loyola 6.
San Diego State 9, Santa Barbara 8.

Syracuse Climbs Upward in Race

International-Canadian League
Eastern Division

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pt
Providence	5	0	2	21	13	10
Springfield	4	2	2	17	17	10
Philadelphia	3	2	3	17	17	8
New Haven	1	1	4	11	16	3
Western Division						
Syracuse	5	0	2	29	16	10
Pittsburgh	4	1	2	22	18	9
Cleveland	1	0	4	7	20	2
Buffalo	1	0	5	9	16	2

Results Nov. 21
Syracuse 6, Cleveland 1.
Philadelphia 1, Buffalo 0.
Springfield 4, Providence 2.

Results Nov. 22
Syracuse 2, Philadelphia 1.
Buffalo 3, Pittsburgh 1.
Springfield 2, New Haven 1.
Providence 4, Cleveland 0.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23 (AP)—With the aid of the Buffalo Bisons, who were beginning to look as if they didn't have a goal anywhere within reach, the sparkling Syracuse Stars have taken over the lead in the western division of the International-American Hockey League.

The Stars, high scorers of the circuit, slipped past the Pittsburgh Shamrocks last night when they downed the Philadelphia Ramblers, 2-1, for their second victory over the week end after Buffalo had snapped its five-game losing streak by whipping Pittsburgh 3-1 in the afternoon. The Syracuse victory came after one of the roughest games of the season when 11 penalties were called and many rule infractions overlooked as players on both sides swung their sticks with abandon.

Art Berlett, Cliff Barton and Norm Locking, all former members of various Pittsburgh clubs, scored the three goals that gave the Bisons their victory over the Hornets.

Philadelphia's defeat enabled the Providence Reds and Springfield Indians to move ahead of the Ramblers in the keen eastern division race as each scored its third victory of the week. With 10 points apiece, the two clubs remained even with Syracuse.

Another rough game, marked by a general scrap in the first period, saw Springfield turn back the New Haven Eagles, 2 to 1. The Reds and Cleveland's Falcons, both tired from Saturday games, started raggedly, but Providence players went to town in the latter stages of the game as penalties paved the way for their scores.

High Is Dodger Coach

NEW YORK, Nov. 23 (AP)—Burleigh Grimes has appointed Andy High, former Handy Andy of the National League, as one of his Brooklyn coaches for the 1937 campaign. High, a 5½ footer, played some 13 seasons in the National League. He played with the Cardinals in the World Series of 1928, '30 and '31. He ended his major league playing career with the Phillies in '34 and then became manager of Hazleton in the New York-Penn League, serving in '35 and '36.

Shute Qualifies For Ryder Cup Team

When Brae Burn hired Denny Shute as club professional it was not with any thoughts that the same Denny would annex the national P. G. A. golf title. Denny came to Brae Burn last spring following a tour of the winter circuit and practically closed serious efforts for national honors until this P. G. A. affair at Pinehurst.

British open champion in 1933, Shute continued to match ability with other United States professionals and while he gathered in some $30,000 from tournament play, he did not add any more national titles until yesterday. His success in amateur days was marked but not by prominent titles.

Defeating the long-hitting Jimmy Thomson from Shawnee-on-Delaware, Penna., 3 and 2, over the 36-hole route at Pinehurst, Shute took the $1000 top prize and returns to Brae Burn in the spring with a national title for Brae Burn. This victory automatically offers Shute further conquest since it places the genial Brae Burnite on the Ryder Cup squad for next year.

Bike Riders Make Debuts

NEW YORK, Nov. 23 (AP)—Three famous European bike riders are scheduled to make their American debuts a week from tonight when New York's semiannual six-day grind begins at Madison Square Garden. They are Guiseppe Olmo, a star road racer, and Fabio Battesini of Italy and Cornelis Pellenaers of Holland, road racing champion of that country. Charley Yaccino of Chicago also is slated for his first Garden appearance.

Loyal Bruins Rooter

GARDNER, Mass., Nov. 23 (AP)—John F. Leamy claimed today the honor of being the most loyal rooter for the Boston Bruins hockey team. Leamy has never missed a home game of the Boston club. He attended his 128th consecutive game last week.

Upsala Elects Almquist

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 23 (AP)—John Almquist '38 of Dorchester, Mass., left tackle on the Upsala College football team, was elected the 1937 captain Saturday to succeed Bert Nystrom of Warwick, R. I.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago
Stanford beat California 13-0 to end nine-game winning streak; Minnesota won seventeenth in succession, beating Wisconsin 33-7; Yale downed Harvard 14-7.

Three Years Ago
Babe Ruth denied report he was considering offer to manage Newark Bears.

King of Hobart Still Leads On Eastern Grids

NEW YORK, Nov. '23 (AP)—Fred King, husky fullback of little Hobart's football team, was at the head of the list of eastern scorers today for the third straight week, and appeared certain of taking the season's honors.

Although he failed to break into the scoring column this week end, as Hobart wound up its schedule, his total of 75 points was more than 20 higher than the nearest players among the leaders who still have a game left to play.

Mike Kobrosky, Trinity's "little all-America" back, and Sam Padjen of Dickinson, made a game try at overtaking the Hobart star in their season finales, but had to be satisfied with a three-day second-place tie at 72 points, with Gus Szur of Canisius the third man.

Kobrosky scored two touchdowns and three extra points in Saturday's game, and Padjen increased his total by two touchdowns. Szur wound up his season last week.

Ken Sandbach, Princeton's quarterback, retained the lead in producing points-after-touchdown, getting one against Dartmouth to boost his season total to 16. Nelson Peterson of West Virginia Wesleyan kicked four his last time out to take second place with 15, one better than Franny Murray, Penn halfback, and Red Chesbro, Colgate tackle.

Records of the leading eastern scorers:

Player and Pos.	G	TD	Pat	FG	Tot
King, Hobart, fb	8	11	9	0	75
Padjen, Dickinson, fb	9	12	0	0	72
Szur, Canisius, hb	8	12	0	0	72
Kobrosky, Trinity, hb	7	11	6	0	72
Marcus, Bates, hb	6	11	2	0	68
Daddario, Wesleyan, hb	8	11	0	0	66
Connolly, N'eastern, fb	9	10	6	0	66
Mazza, Moravian, hb	7	10	0	0	60
Gibson, Glenville, hb	7	9	0	0	54
Riffe, Albright, hb	7	9	0	0	54
Mudge, Rhode Island, fb	9	9	0	0	54
Babcock, Rochester qb	7	8	6	0	54
Pecora, N. Y. Aggies, fb	6	8	5	0	53
Peterson, W.Va. Wsl. hb	9	6	15	0	51

Shamrocks Take League Lead Over Cleveland

American Pro Football Standing

	W	T	L	Points For	Points Agst.	P.C.
Boston	8	0	3	133	97	.727
Cleveland	4	2	2	116	71	.667
New York	5	2	3	75	74	.625
Pittsburgh	3	1	2	78	65	.600
*Syracuse	1	0	6	91	113	.143
Brooklyn	0	1	5	52	75	.000

*Syracuse team disbanded; games retained in standing pending official decision on their elimination.

Results Nov. 22
Boston 13, Rochester 10.
New York 15, Cleveland 7.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 23 (AP)—President Dick Guy of the Amerks, Pittsburgh entry in the American pro football league, announced last night the club had canceled its Thanksgiving Day game at Pittsburgh with the New York Yankees.

Guy said he thought the contest, scheduled for Thursday morning, would conflict with the annual university of Pittsburgh-Carnegie Tech game to be played that afternoon.

The team has completed its schedule, but will play exhibition games next Saturday at Atlantic and Sunday at Reading, Penna.

The Boston Shamrocks took over the American League lead by nosing out the ex-Brooklyn Tigers, now playing out of Rochester, 13-10. The New York Yankees, led by Ken Strong's three field goals, helped the Shamrocks' cause with a 15-7 win over the Cleveland Rams, toppling the westerners out of the lead.

Another Week of Upsets On Eastern Gridirons

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Perhaps it is just as well that this 1936 eastern football season is ending. Week after week upsets and surprises have occasioned the football fan to gasp in wonderment at the results. Not to be outdone by any other week, last Saturday more than held its own with amazing results.

First the great Fordham team saw its Rose Bowl hopes dimmed to a flicker by a hard-fighting Georgia representation which not only scored on the Ram but tied him 7 to 7. The Bulldogs were not conceded much encouragement in the press at pregame time, but they tenaciously battled their more powerful opponents all afternoon to reach the headlines with their showing.

Both teams scored their touchdowns in the third period and while the Rams had the better of the play during the second half they could not tally more than the once against the southern invaders. Thirty-five thousand viewed the Polo Grounds struggle.

One-Point Margin

A hard-fighting Harvard team came from behind a Yale lead of 14 to 0 to just miss out 14 to 13 when Vernon Struck missed the afterpoint on the final touchdown before 60,000 at the Yale Bowl. Again the Eli took a major victory largely because of the all-America performances of Clint Frank, back, and Capt. Larry Kelley, the end. Kelley, as is his habit against major opponents and particularly Harvard and Princeton, tallied one of the touchdowns on a 35-yard pass.

Harvard ended a season which saw no major victory, but finished leaving a highly-satisfied alumni body by its courageous efforts. Yale took the "Big Three" honors and had its season marred only by an 11-7 defeat at the hands of Dartmouth. Tired and worn, the Eli barely managed to thwart the onrushing Harvards in the second half.

Poor Dartmouth again found Princeton a nemesis when an interference rule on pass paved the way for a Tiger touchdown to tie the score at 13-all. This was the third successive season the Big Green had descended upon the Tigers primed to win and then failed. The Tigers had been beaten by Yale the previous week, 26-23, and battled heroically against the powerful Indians to earn the even break.

Marquette Knocked Off

Another of the nation's leading undefeated teams went down and under when Marquette came on from the Mid West to be beaten by Duquesne, conqueror of Pittsburgh, 13 to 0. The visitors, like Fordham, were hopeful of being invited to some one of the post-season games until this sudden reverse reared its menacing head at Pittsburgh.

Pop Warner's Temple 11 found itself floundering in the wake of an aroused Iowa team to trail on the final score 25 to 0, providing another shock for the eastern grid fans to ponder over. In New York Chick Meehan's Manhattan machine was caught off balance early by Villanova and before steadying, found itself behind a 12-0 score and there it stayed. Two contests in the traditional class ran true to form when Lehigh beat Lafayette 18-0, and Colgate out-played Syracuse, 13-0.

Two Scoreless Ties

Not the least of exciting results came in New England when Pat Hahley's Boston University eleven surprised and stunned Gil Dobie's Boston College team by holding the Eagles to a scoreless tie. At the same time this was happening the B. C. rival for next Saturday was held to a scoreless tie by little St. Anselm's. The latter, out-manned 3 to 1 and seemingly overwhelmed in pregame listing, became emotionally aroused and held the Crusaders in check throughout a wild afternoon.

Army, preparing for its annual clash with Navy, polished off the previously undefeated small college eleven, Hobart, 51 to 7.

All told, last Saturday brought bigger and better upsets than any like afternoon this season or for many seasons. Predictions were scattered with alarming abandon and most so-called prognosticators breathe a sigh of relief that the footballs are about to become deflated and packed away for another season.

Eight Elevens On Unbeaten College Football Ranking

NEW YORK, Nov. 23 (AP)—The continued beatings of the top-ranking football teams, including such apparently unbeatable powers as Northwestern and Marquette, left just eight teams today in the ranks of the undefeated and united college squads.

Along with Northwestern, which was bowled over by Notre Dame, and Marquette's golden avalanche, halted by Duquesne, Santa Barbara State of California, Shippensburg, (Penna.) Teachers and St. Anselm were stopped for the first time Saturday.

St. Anselm, however, seems to have earned some sort of extra laurels by holding Holy Cross to a scoreless draw.

At least one junior college might be added to the list of "full time" colleges which have maintained perfect records. The University of Tennessee junior college of Martin, Tenn., completed its season with eight straight triumps.

The survivors include one "big league" outfit, Santa Clara; Western Reserve, which ranks as a "big" small college, and a quintet of small schools, headed by Tennessee Wesleyan.

The southerners won 10 straight games in a season which ended Friday and compiled the high total of 261 points. St. Benedict of Kansas, which won its eight in a row Saturday, concluded its second successive unbeaten year with a record of 15 consecutive victories. Records of the unbeaten and united teams follows:

Team	W	Pts	Op
Tennessee Wesleyan	10	261	26
Western Reserve	9	212	25
*St. Benedict (Kan.)	8	201	50
*Middlebury	8	107	21
*Arkansas State Teachers	7	214	34
*Carroll (Wis.)	7	167	13
Santa Clara	7	119	13
*Kirksville (Mo.) Teachers	7	79	29

*Completed schedule.

Huskies' Winter Sport Teams Report Tomorrow

Northeastern's winter sports activity gets underway tomorrow noon when the varsity hockey and track squads report for their first meetings. Both freshmen and varsity basketball have been out for the past week, since th eseason opens a week from Saturday.

Herb Gallagher, new Husky hockey coach, will have a near-veteran aggregation headed by the spectacular Johnny Bialek, while the track team, which will be under the direction of veteran Coach Ed. Parsons, will be led by Capt. Art Johnston, who recently closed a successful cross-country campaign.

The Husky track men will work out daily on the board oval behind the college, while the skaters will join the "milk men5s league" again and work out early in the morning at the Arena. Practice sessions in both these sports will start this week.

Kashdan Holds Chess Lead

SAN JUAN, P. R., Nov. 21 (AP)—Isaac I. Kashdan, New York State champion, led the international chess masters tournament, 6-0, at the close of last night's session. In the third round Kashdan defeated F. J. Marshall, New York.

Black Hawks' And Leafs' Positions Still Unsolved

National Hockey League
American Division

	W	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst.	Pts.
Detroit	3	2	1	16	10	8
Boston	3	0	2	9	13	6
Rangers	3	0	3	15	13	6
Chicago	0	3	3	5	14	3
Canadian Division						
Americans	4	2	1	16	11	10
Canadiens	4	0	2	13	11	8
Montreal	1	2	3	12	13	4
Toronto	1	1	4	15	17	3

Results Nov. 21
Boston 4, Toronto 3.
Canadiens 3, Rangers 1.

Results Nov. 22
Boston 2, Chicago 1.
Detroit 4, Toronto 2.
Americans 3, Montreal 2.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23 (AP)—While the National Hockey league wiped out its undefeated list during the last week, it still offers an unsolved question: What is keeping the Black Hawks and Maple Leafs down?

New York's more or less amazing Amerks and the world champion Detroit Red Wings moved into clear possession of the top places in the league's two divisions last night after suffering their first losses of the season earlier in the week.

The Americans, gaining a big early lead with three different combinations figuring in the scoring, staved off a late rally to whip the Montreal Maroons, 3 to 2. Their defense was weakened by the absence of big Allan Shields.

The Red Wings shot their Stanley Cup rivals of last spring, the Maple Leafs, into a state of dizziness in the first three and one half minutes of the game and won, 4—2.

Red Horner went to the penalty bench in the second minute, and before he served out his two minutes, Ebbie Goodfellow, Larry Aurie and Herb Lewis each notched a goal. Toronto got two of them back before Aurie scored again in the final period.

This left the Leafs at the bottom of the international division standing, while the Amerks, breaking a tie with the Montreal Canadiens, went to the top.

The Chicago Black Hawks played their sixth game without a victory as Bill Cowley, after passing to Hooley Smith for one goal, came through with another in the late minutes to give the Boston Bruins a 2—1 triumph. So far the Hawks have scored only five goals and tied three of their games.

The Bruins, who whipped Toronto, 4-3, Saturday, gained a second-place tie in the American group with the New York Rangers, who succumbed to the Canadiens Saturday.

'Letter Women'

By the Associated Press

'How times change! For the first time in history, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology has awarded freshman numerals to girl students. The five who won the cardinal-colored "1940s" were cheerleaders: Rheeta F. Connelly, Margaret T. Dienes, Ruth A. Berman, Dorothy R. Betjeman and Elsie Clark.

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International Musical Comedy Hit
CENTER Theater, 49th St. and 6 Av. New York City
Evgs., 8:30—55c to $3.85 Mats., Thurs.—55c to $2.20, Sat., 55c to $2.75

New Deal Wins by Victory For N. Y. Pay-Roll Tax Law

(Continued from Page 1)

the opinion of the absent justice was expressed informally and that it indicated a victory for the law. Since the effect of the evenly divided court was to affirm the New York law for the present in any event, the justices may have decided to let the matter rest in this fashion. They may have been influenced in this also by the preparations of a number of states to hold special sessions shortly on the Social Security Act.

N. Y. Pay Roll Tax Law Upheld by High Court; Bears on Security Act

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (AP)—The New York Unemployment Insurance Law, which taxes employers to pay benefits to those out of work, was held constitutional today by an evenly divided vote of the Supreme Court.

Announcement of the court was made in these words, after listing the title of three cases involving the act:

"The judgments in these cases are severally affirmed by an equally divided court."

Justice Stone was not present today and did not participate in the decision. That made the vote 4 to 4.

How the justices were divided was not announced.

The New York Court of Appeals had upheld the insurance legislation.

14 States Have Similar Laws

Fourteen states and the District of Columbia have similar laws. The states are: Alabama, California, Idaho, Indiana, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New York, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, Wisconsin and Utah.

Under the New York measure, employers of four or more persons—with certain exceptions—are required to pay a tax on pay rolls which is to be placed into a pool to aid the unemployed.

While the legislation was supplementary to some extent to the Federal Social Security Act, the latter statute was not involved in the litigation decided today.

Angelo Herndon, Cincinnati Negro communist organizer, was granted a Supreme Court review in his effort to escape an 18-to-20-year chain gang sentence imposed by Georgia courts under a statute enacted in reconstruction days to prohibit insurrection against the State.

Basis of Appeal

A review of a Georgia Supreme Court ruling upholding the 1871 act and sustaining the conviction was granted. The death penalty could have been imposed under the legislation.

In his appeal to the high court, Herndon contended the statute violated his right of free speech, free press and free assembly and that there was no evidence that he had "advocated violence or other unlawful acts."

Communist literature found in his possession advocated among other things establishment of a "black belt republic" in southern Negro sections.

He was convicted in 1932 but has been at liberty under $7000 bail provided by the International Labor Defense.

Once before he appealed to the Supreme Court, but the tribunal dismissed his petition on the technical ground that it had no jurisdiction.

Three steamship companies were granted a review in their effort to set aside an order of Secretary of Commerce Daniel C. Roper which restrained them from charging different rates for the same service. A review of a judgment against the companies by the Federal District Court here was granted.

Twenty days after the presidential election the Supreme Court refused to review an appeal filed by Illinois Communists in an effort to compel state officials to place the names of their candidates for President and Vice-President on the ballot. The tribunal declined to review a ruling by the Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals dismissing the petition.

Pleasing to Albany

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 23 (AP)—Acting Gov. M. William Bray said today he was "highly pleased" that New York state's Unemployment Insurance Act had been held constitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States. Governor Lehman is on vacation in Palm Springs, Calif.

Mexico to Combat Foreign Music With Native Tune Prizes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—To combat the effects of the great quantity of foreign music which is now being played in Mexico the city administration of the capital and the Federal Tourist Department have offered prizes for the composition of native Mexican songs.

The competition will be open to all, from the solitary guitar player, Mexico's most typical musician, to the most accomplished composer. Preference will be given to songs of simple nature which will appeal to the masses and may be quickly popularized.

In conjunction with the plan to stimulate the playing of native music a concerted effort is being made to discourage the use of foreign tunes. A notice has been sent by General Quevedo, head of the tourist department, to all radio stations through the republic, urging them to abandon foreign music and stress the native tunes.

The native tunes which are most popular show a definite Spanish influence, with a quick, catchy time alternating with elongated beats for the invariably romantic content. "La Cucaracha" is an example of the Mexican humorous song and "Alla en Rancho Grande," recently popularized by a native movie of this title, is typical of romantic Mexican music.

The prize-winning tunes will be published in special editions by the Government. Winning compositions from the various states will be exchanged with those from the capital so that a national distribution of regional music may be effected.

Judges for the contest are Miguel Lerdo de Tejada, director of the Lerdo Tipica Orchestra, and representatives of the Department of Fine Arts, of the Secretariat of Education and the Direction General of Civic Action. Prizes will consist of money, musical instruments and diplomas.

Agriculture Directors Elect

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov 23 (AP)—Walter W. McLaughlin, Illinois director of agriculture, was elected president of the National Association of Commissioners, Secretaries and Directors of Agriculture Nov. 19. District vice-presidents elected include Howard H. Murphy of Massachusetts. The new executive committee includes Olcott P. King of Connecticut.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

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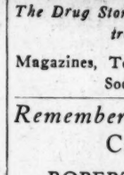

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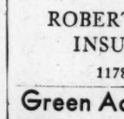

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ALBERTA

CALGARY
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We Aim to Be Worthy

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TORONTO (Continued)

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LONDON

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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Quotation For Today

EXAMPLE is always more efficacious than precept.
--SAMUEL JOHNSON

Studies In the Psalms

No. 7 in a series of daily articles covering all the Psalms, in chronological arrangement (not numerical order), prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Edyth Sage Armstrong.

Psalm 105

National Hymn of the Promised Land

(A Psalm of the Period of the Judges and the Conquest, 1400-1150 B. C.)

TRUE to the loyalty and the sense of patriotic fervor which always characterized the history of the Children of Israel, each great national experience was celebrated in a national hymn.

When the years of the wilderness wanderings were over, the new generation had been trained by Moses for the new life ahead in the Promised Land. Under Moses' leadership, the social foundation of the Hebrew commonwealth had been laid down. The fundamentals of the religion, the worship of the one God, and the great volume of wise and humane law which was to guide and direct their progress as a nation, had been drilled into the leaders themselves.

But sometimes the people appeared to forget the source of their good; like the ass Jeshurun, they "waxed fat and kicked." It was a part of Moses' wisdom that he kept constantly before them the fact of the one creator, and to Him praise was due in recognition of His blessings and infinite protection.

Like a tribal bard singing the exploits of his tribal hero, the singer of this Psalm challenges his hearers to "remember his marvelous works that he hath done." One by one he joyously recounts the blessings accorded to the patriarchs, Joseph particularly stands out as the link between Egypt (the Land of Ham) and Canaan (v. 17-24). Vividly the experiences of the Exodus are recounted, an experience very familiar to all his hearers as it was their own fathers and mothers who had been in that group of exiles.

The song closes with the approach to the Promised Land. The memorable covenant, originally given to Abraham their ancestor some three hundred years before (v. 42), is repeated on condition that they "observe his statutes, and keep his laws." "And (he) gave them the lands of the heathen: and they inherited the labour of the people."

There is no doubt that this national hymn was sung for many years at the festival periods of the children of Israel. Although it introduces the stirring warlike period of the Judges, it is entirely in the spirit of the othe great songs of the Wilderness background.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Fun With Synonyms

The synonym for the first word has been checked for you. Try finding the others.

1	animated	sparkling	
2	compact	trifling	
3	repentant	lively	1
4	compulsory	steadfast	
5	auxiliary	dense	
6	bucolic	contrite	
7	complementary	obligatory	
8	trivial	rustic	
9	stanch	completing	
10	scintillating	assisting	

2. Letter Changing

Try changing START to FINIS. Change only one letter at a time, make no transpositions, and form a proper word each time. It has been done in nine moves. Can you do it in fewer?

3. What Quantity?

What quantity composed of four digits will produce a quantity with the same four digits in reverse order when multiplied by four?

4. Rebus

A Wellesley, Mass., reader shares today's rebus, which represents an 8-letter word. The lines below give a clue:

S
In all the states these you'll find;
Boston's one I have in mind.

5. Cryptogram

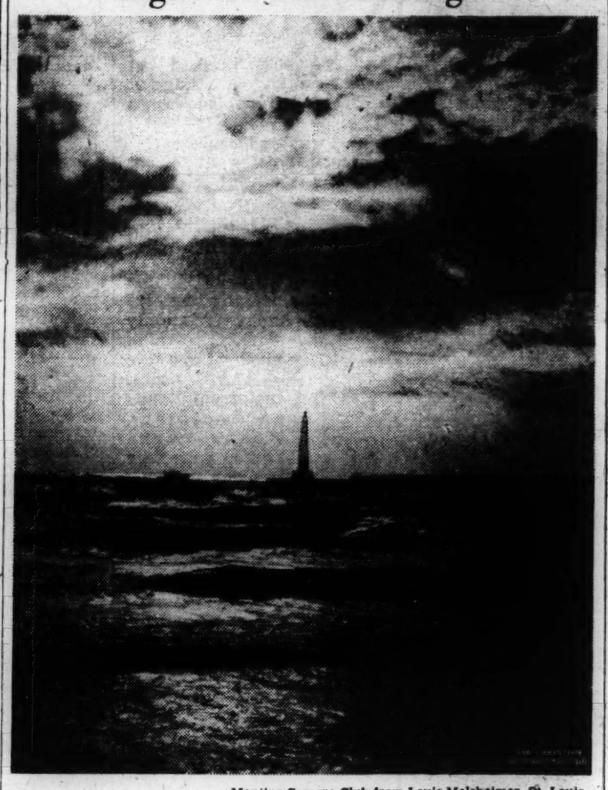
That it's not always the initial cost, but sometimes the "upkeep," is indicated in this bit of "Lighter Vein" material which strayed into the Puzzle Corner. Each letter is represented throughout by another.

JOKERS: "RABR'C B DHFG ABR KIL'OG MGBOHFN. PHP KIL EBK QLJA DIO HR?"

NOBQ: "RGF PIYYBOC MAGF H ZILNAR HR, BFP BZILR RMGFRK CHFJG RAGF RI ABTG HR JAGJUGP."

(Answers Among Advertisements)

Light for Lake Michigan



Monitor Camera Club from Louis Melsheimer, St. Louis

Lighthouse Off Whitehall, Mich.

In Lighter Vein

No Excuses Accepted

The tramp approached the gentleman walking down the street.

"I haven't eaten a square meal in a week," he whined. "If you could help me with half a buck, I'd never forget you."

The gentleman dug his hand into his pocket and pulled out a few small coins.

"I'm sorry," he said, "but seven cents is all I have right now."

The tramp stepped back.

"Bah," he growled. "All I've been getting today is a lot of hard luck stories."—*Wall Street Journal.*

Hm-m!

"Is that boy any good in the office?"

"I've not formed a very favorable opinion of him, sir. He spent a good deal of the morning trying to get 'Est. 1901' on the telephone."—*Edinburgh Dispatch.*

Also a Magician

Street Musician (playing to street-corner crowd): "After this selection I'll present my famous vanishing act. I'll just place my hat in my hand, and half of this crowd will disappear."

—Le Rire, Paris

Professor: "Haven't you any six-cornered handkerchiefs? I have many things to remember today."

Too Hot

Teacher: "Can you tell me what happened after Napoleon mustered his army?"

Pupil: "Yes, sir. He peppered the enemy and took the citadel by assault."

Teacher: "Sit down, sir, and do 50 lines for your sauce."—*Ashington Collieries Magazine.*

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

'This Is My Nose'

HAVE the group of players form a circle, either standing or sitting. Place "It" in the center. "It" may point to any player, then taking hold of his nose, calls, "This is my elbow."

The player designated has to take hold of his elbow and say, "This is my nose," before "It" can count to 10. If he succeeds before "It" finishes counting 10, "It" has to stay in the center and point to someone else. If 'It" finishes counting 10 before the player says, "This is my nose," and at the same time has hold of his elbow, then they change places and there is a new "It."

Any part of the body may be used—ribs, ears, eyes, toes, fingers, etc. The game is very exciting and laughter is spontaneous. But caution—don't play too long. I have found this game especially good as an ice-breaker for an adult party. —Gladys K., Seattle.

Daily Anecdote

The Loser Wins

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

ABRAHAM LINCOLN commonly discouraged unnecessary law suits, and so continually sacrificed opportunities to make money.

One man asked him to bring a suit for $2.50 against a debtor who had no money to pay, but against whom the creditor felt a grudge.

When the creditor refused to drop the case, Lincoln gravely told him that he must pay a $10 retaining fee.

Half of this the lawyer gave to the poor man against whom the suit was filed. The poor man immediately confessed judgment, and paid the $2.50. And the suit was ended to the entire satisfaction of the creditor.

Current Events Quiz

A Test to Enable Readers to Review the News

Detailed Answers Appear Elsewhere on the Page

1. Have the Spanish rebels been officially recognized by any nation?
2. What nation has recently instituted the 40-hour week?
3. What portion of American labor is organized?
4. Has the A. F. of L. sanctioned the maritime strike on the Atlantic coast?
5. What employment record has just been set by Britain?
6. With what nation is Germany entering into a pact involving some admitted kind of mutual assistance?
7. Why has President Roosevelt embarked for Buenos Aires? Where will he stop while there?
8. Does the National Grange approve crop insurance?
9. Will the Townsendites have less support in the new Congress than they had in the old?
10. What prominent member of Roosevelt's Brain Trust has just resigned? What new work is he entering?
11. Who will be the main spokesman for the Opposition in the new Congress?
12. When, according to Senator Harrison, will the United States have a balanced budget?
13. The Foreign Secretary of what nation stated on Nov. 20 that his country would take up arms in aid of an eastern or central European victim of aggression, "in any case which in our judgment it would be proper to do so"?
14. What is the earliest date any worker can qualify for a pension under the Social Security Act? What is the maximum pension?
15. Is America's huge stock of monetary gold at last decreasing?
16. How is Germany solving the old razor-blade problem?
17. How much did Mr. Roosevelt's re-election cost him, personally?
18. What bridge has the longest single span?
19. What verdict has the special board of U. S. Army engineers handed down on the Florida Canal project?
20. Who has been awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for 1936?

(What Is Your Score?)

Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

'Honest Abe' in Wyoming

Monitor Camera Club from R. O. Taeger, Topeka, Kan.

Nature Hews Out a Likeness of Lincoln Near Douglas, Wyo.

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Majority Vote Defined

Question: At an election for a certain office, 97 members were present and voted. Our bylaws require a majority to elect. Forty-eight and one half would be one half of the votes cast. The one declared elected received forty-nine votes—in other words, a majority of one half o one vote. Is this legitimate?

Answer: Yes. A majority is *anything* more than one half the number of votes cast. It may be helpful in clearing up this particular question to realize that the other nominee or nominees must have received only forty-eight votes. The difference of one vote is just as final in its effect as would be a difference of ten or twenty, since the forty-nine votes is more than one half the total.

Brevities

Milwaukee Journal: A western museum has acquired a stone coin which weighs 1000 pounds. It is its own fault for not examining its change.

Lowell Leader: There is at least one advantage in retaining the American home. It affords a convenient opportunity to show the trailer to the neighbors.

American Lumberman: We'll say this for the Spaniards, they evidently aren't after the tourist trade.

Bible Arithmetic No. 12

(Answer)

Solution: 5 (Jonah—see Jonah 1:17) plus 10 (Revelation—no final "s") is 15; divided by 3 (Eve—see Gen. 3:20) is 5; minus 2 (Psalms, Proverbs) is 3; multiplied by 5 (Naomi—see Ruth 2:22) is 15.

Odds and Ends

A Justice Speaks

"There is no reason why five gentlemen of the Supreme Court should know better what the public demands than five gentlemen of Congress.—*Louis D. Brandeis.*

World's Silk

Japan produces 80 per cent of the world's raw silk.

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Telephone Service

A STENOGRAPHER who was suddenly confined to her home following a mishap found the misfortune a blessing in disguise.

Determined to make the best use of her time while at home, she had an extra telephone installed, and began a systematic effort to establish a 24-hour-a-day telephone service for a selected list of clients. She

inserted an advertisement in the newspapers:

"I will take your telephone calls for you; 24-hour service, $1 per month. Phone ——."

She secured other clients by personal solicitation over the telephone, and still others through a postal card campaign. By the time she was able to return to her regular work, the telephone service and the business contacts which resulted from it, made possible the expansion of the telephone bureau into a public stenographic service in a downtown office location.—H. P. G., Los Angeles.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

'Abyssinia'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Jerusalem

THE officers and men of the British "York and Lancaster Regiment," recently quartered in Egypt, used to employ a colored taxi driver who frequented the camp. He was black as soot, and went by the name of "Abyssinia." His taxi charges were always very moderate, and as he was invariably courteous to his customers, he got plenty of employment.

The day before the regiment left Egypt for Palestine he informed his friends that he would sell his taxi that day and accompany the regiment to their new station. He was determined to go; and as all had a soft corner in their hearts for him, his request was granted.

Now he is quite a regimental character, making himself useful in all sorts of ways, and usually running instead of walking to his task. It seems likely he will return to England with the regiment. Rumor has it that he has made up his mind to become the Colonel's chauffeur. What the Colonel has to say about it is of course another story.

Things seem to work out somehow right for Abyssinia, anyway.

Bible Arithmetic

No. 12

To the number of letters in the name of the prophet who was swallowed by a "great fish" ..... —

Add the number of letters in the name of the last book of the New Testament ..... —

Divide by the number of letters in the name of the first woman mentioned in the Bible ..... —

Subtract the number of Old Testament books beginning with "P" ..... —

Multiply by the number of letters in the name of Ruth's mother-in-law .... —

What Is the Answer?

(Solution Appears on This Page)

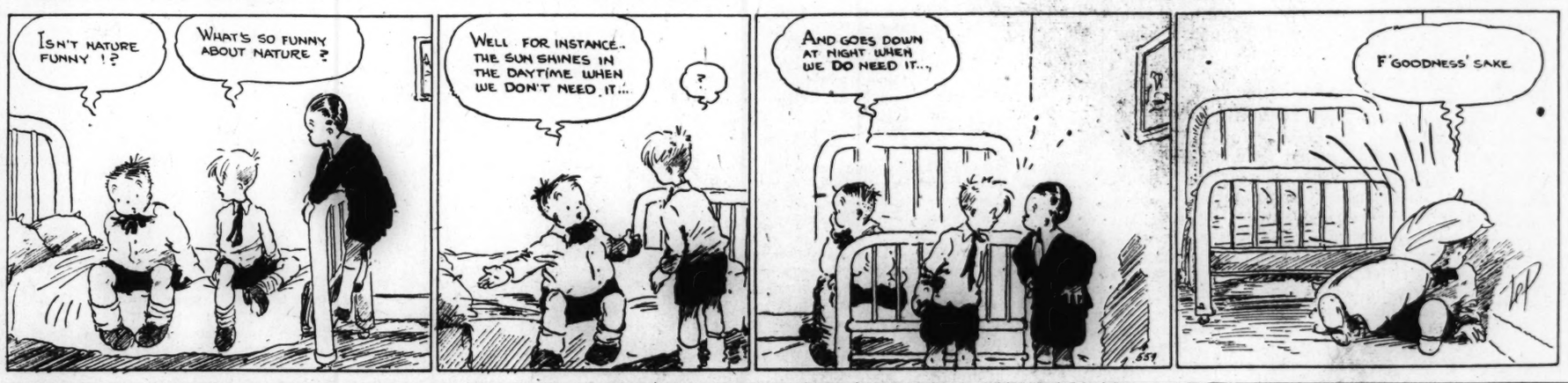
Current Events Quiz

Answers

1. Yes; both Italy and Germany have recognized the Fascist rebel leader, General Franco, as head of a de facto government.
2. By the end of the year virtually all salaried workers in France are expected to be on the 40-hour week. Government decrees have already placed more than half of the workers on this basis.
3. Only 12 percent, according to a survey by Dr. Leo Wolman, who was chairman of the NRA Labor Advisory Board.
4. No; in fact, at its convention in Tampa, the organization passed a resolution condemning "outlaw strikes."
5. For the first time in the nation's history Britain now has more than 11,000,000 men and women in registered employment.
6. Japan.
7. His good will trip is for the purpose of opening the Pan-American Peace Conference, a project which he was instrumental in starting. In urging Argentina to make his reception as unostentatious as possible, Mr. Roosevelt has declined, with thanks, the offer of the Erraguriz mansion, one of the grandest residences in the Americas; and he will remain at the U. S. embassy.
8. Yes; at the Convention in Columbus the Grangers went on record in favor of "the principle of crop insurance."
9. Townsendites had 30 supporters in the last Congress; in the new Congress Townsend chiefs claim 110 supporters (68 Democrats, 30 Republicans, 6 Progressives, 6 Farmer-Laborites).
10. Dr. Rexford G. Tugwell has resigned to become executive vice-president of the American Molasses Company.
11. Senator Vandenberg (R.) from Michigan.
12. By June, 1938.
13. Great Britain's Foreign Secretary, Mr. Anthony Eden, so stated.
14. The earliest date for qualification is Jan. 2, 1941. The maximum pension is $85 per month.
15. No; last week's increase pushed America's stock of gold to a new high of $11,127,000,000.
16. The Third Reich believes that more than $600,000,000 is wasted annually in materials of various sorts; and voluntary workers are collecting metal bits from households—even discarded curtain rods, containers, razor blades, etc.
17. He has listed his personal campaign expenditures as $670.
18. The Golden Gate Bridge in San Francisco, which will be ready in the spring of 1937, has a record span of 4200 feet (total length of bridge, 9200 feet).
19. The project (costing $157,585,000, exclusive of land and the $5,000,000 already spent) is "justified in the public interest."
20. Carl von Ossietzky, renowned German pacifist, who has been imprisoned in Germany for the past three years.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Something Ought to Be Done About It*

By LE PELLEY


ISN'T NATURE FUNNY!?
WHAT'S SO FUNNY ABOUT NATURE?
WELL FOR INSTANCE.. THE SUN SHINES IN THE DAYTIME WHEN WE DON'T NEED IT...
?
AND GOES DOWN AT NIGHT WHEN WE DO NEED IT...,
F'GOODNESS' SAKE

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*'When the Frost Is on the Pumpkin, etc.'*

By CARMACK

There are several good points about this season of the year - For instance, the colder the weather, the easier it is to coax my dog friends into a frolic or a tussle—
GR-R
And they are much livelier and last about three times as long as they do when the weather is warm—
Also, at this time of the year the neighbors are not the least bit fussy about their gardens -
So that we dogs can go and sniff and investigate any place we like—
Which just suits me to a T-

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Cementing the Security System

JANUARY 1 the United States Government will begin collecting a tax of 1 per cent on all pay rolls for purposes of unemployment compensation. Only fifteen of the forty-eight states, however, have as yet the necessary legislation to participate in the benefits from this section of the Social Security Act, and few of the others have had sessions of their legislatures since the national law was adopted.

Under these circumstances it is understandable why state executives at the twenty-eighth annual Governors' Conference, just closed, put forth a loud plea that the time limit for compliance should be extended. The governors of the thirty-three states that have not yet established approved systems visualize millions of dollars of pay-roll taxes going from their states into the national Treasury and being forfeited there before the necessary state machinery can be set up to get these sums back for the benefit of unemployed in their states.

Of course, one object in laying the time limitation was to create an incentive for action by the states. There is something to be said even for the desirability of holding special sessions of state legislatures to be devoted entirely to security legislation. But such sessions are expensive and cannot always be confined to the subject for which they are called.

It would seem as if Congress might reasonably devise a method, perhaps by reappropriation, by which the amounts collected during the first six months of 1937 would be held in trust for the prospective unemployment compensation funds of the laggard states and so give them this much time during the regular legislative sessions to perfect their acts.

The time should hardly be extended any longer than this, however. Some parallel developments in the news before and coincident with the governors' conference illustrate how necessary it is that the program proceed with all due speed. During the campaign the incumbent Administration was criticized for having made no survey of the extent of the unemployment problem with which it was grappling—there was no single generally accepted figure as to the number of unemployed in the United States.

Shortly after the election, Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, proposed a census of the unemployed to be taken by his department. President Roosevelt later made it clear in a press conference that he intends a different and more continuing kind of canvass of the jobless. A census is costly, complicated and soon gets out of date. The President and the Social Security Board contemplate a system of self-registration of the unemployed in the labor exchanges through which, by the way, unemployment compensation is to be paid.

This answers, too, another question that has been frequently raised, namely, how close is to be the tie-up between unemployment compensation or relief and the agencies that put a man in touch with re-employment or test his willingness to work? The response apparently lies in a clause of the security act which requires that a state law, to be approved, must provide for "payment of unemployment compensation solely through public employment offices in the state or such other agencies as the (Social Security) Board may approve," and in the further fact that in all the fifteen acts the board has approved the states are co-operating with the Wagner-Peyser Act for state and federal employment offices and compensation payments are to be made through these.

Naturally under these circumstances a person's application for benefits will be taken as an application also for work. Mr. Roosevelt says the same rule would apply to seekers for relief after their unemployment compensation payments were exhausted. From this it can be seen that the federal and state employment services, already important in their own right, will have an extremely important function in unemployment assistance. Changes need to be made in the Social Security Act. But they will hardly affect this feature. And the sooner the states complete their co-operation the sooner the nation will have both an appraisal of the unemployment problem and a better equipment for meeting it.

Jews and Arabs

THE Royal Commission which has just opened its inquiry in Palestine is faced with a difficult task. It has to reconcile two apparently conflicting interests, and its work has been made harder by the dislocation arising from recent disorders and the subsequent decision of the Higher Arab Committee not to co-operate with it.

It remains to be seen how far that body can make good its claim to represent the Palestine Arabs. It undoubtedly expressed popular Arab sentiment when it coupled the claim for increased political rights with a demand that Jewish immigration under the Jewish National Home scheme should cease. But when the prolonged general strike which it favored was seen to do more harm to the Arabs themselves than anyone else, and when the violent outbreaks accompanying it were suppressed by the use of British troops, the prestige of the Committee suffered even in the eyes of the Arabs.

The British Government's position is this: It is bound under the terms of the mandate from the League of Nations both to respect the rights of the Arabs and to make provision for a Jewish national home. Immigration has been going on steadily and systematically. It is held that it would not be right to discontinue it in consequence of the disorderly action to which the Arabs have resorted; and that if there is to be a radical change of plan it should follow, not precede, inquiry. Therefore, immigration will continue, but on a smaller scale than in recent years.

Solution of the difficulty between Arab and Jew is not mainly an economic matter, but one involving that much more persistent thing, race prejudice. The Jews maintain that on the economic side the Jewish immigration has done no harm to the Arabs, but rather the reverse. But the two races have different religions, different ways and customs, different social and political ideals.

The Arabs will for many decades to come be in a large majority, but they have some reason to fear that the Jews, by reason of their energy, initiative, wealth and high education, will more and more assume the directive influence. One of the main difficulties of devising a satisfactory Constitution for Palestine is that of getting leading Jews and leading Arabs to work together.

Meanwhile the first thing is to probe the grievances of the Arabs to the bottom; to ascertain by searching inquiry what can be done to remove them; to enlist the good will of both sides in the search for a solution. In this matter Britain has no particular interest of her own; success for her means the finding of a way by which the conflicting interests may be reconciled.

Wings Over Neutrality

A CABLE to relatives in New York announces that three crack American aviators have arrived at Valencia to aid the Spanish Government. One is Bert Acosta, who flew the Atlantic with Rear Admiral Byrd in 1927. He is ranked in the trade as a "natural" at flying, one of the most deft and intuitive flyers that the United States has produced. Another is Eddie Schneider, holder of many flying trophies, teacher of flying and former airport manager. The third is Maj. Fred A. Lord of New York City, who enlisted with the British Flying Corps in the World War, and is credited with downing twenty-two enemy planes. These flyers are understood to be receiving $300 a week in cash for their services, and other Americans are believed to have preceded them into the fray.

The broad Atlantic, it would appear, is by no means as complete an insulation as many seem to think against the lure of adventure plus cash. Nor is there any legal means of keeping such volatile hotspurs at home. In the event of a more general war, they could be expected to flock across in far greater numbers, tending to commit the emotions of the people back home to one side. The very fact that few Americans will condemn such adventures—indeed, many will sympathize—should be a plain warning that to resist the pulls of any major conflict the whole idea of neutrality must be vastly improved.

Household Help by Wire

THE kite string which Benjamin Franklin used to coax an elusive spark into a bottle during a rainstorm now is being utilized to bring city conveniences to American farms in what is one of the most worth-while experiments tried out upon a patient agricultural populace. Announcement by the Rural Electrification Commission that 6109 miles of wire "kite string" is being stretched in 20 states under an allotment of $35,728,178 hints somewhat at the magnitude of the undertaking.

It may well be called a gargantuan venture in electro-agronomy—this strategic sowing of so many "light plants" which in time will stretch their metal tendrils into numerous homes where at present the only power is manpower and womanpower, and where the kerosene lamp is the only means of illumination. It is, somehow, pleasant to imagine these voltaged vines as sprouting somewhat anachronistically into bulbs at each terminus, making, literally and figuratively, the work of the agricultural helpmeet lighter.

By unscrewing the bulb and substituting that utilitarian device, known, perhaps for want of a more felicitous designation, as a "plug," it may afford the mistress of the bucolic menage additional opportunity for self-improvement and relaxation, to the end that she may better appreciate the beauty of the farmstead which, until the coming of the "current vine," she had been too busy to enjoy.

Prison Progress

Book News of the Day

FEW men are better equipped to write a book on the prison problem than Sanford Bates. His PRISONS AND BEYOND (New York: Macmillan. $3.50) is written with a background of nearly twenty years' experience as prison administrator; first as Commissioner of the Department of Correction in Massachusetts and, during the past seven years, as United States Director of Prisons.

While the author indicts certain conditions now present in American prisons, particularly the lamentable state of most county jails, his book on the whole sounds a hopeful note. In a chapter headed "Have Our Prisons Failed?" he readily admits that much remains to be done before the question can be answered with an unequivocal No. The three purposes of a prison, says Mr. Bates, are to protect, to deter and to improve.

The first two purposes are generally fulfilled, but the third still falls short of accomplishment. Its achievement can be realized only through more of the humaneness which characterizes enlightened prison administration. However, when it is realized that such evils as the lease system, the shaved head, the "water cure" and in most cases the familiar striped uniform and dark solitary have been eliminated, it is plainly seen that some progress is being made.

Given the methods by which to correct such objectionable features of prison life as idleness and overcrowding, prison officials find constant opposition to their attempts to employ prisoners profitably or to relieve congestion by use of parole. Keeping prisoners occupied at constructive work does much to improve morale and often helps the convict prepare himself for eventual release by teaching him a trade. Wise administration of parole aids in rehabilitation by allowing the prisoner to return to society as soon as he has proved himself ready and at the same time relieves overcrowding.

The splendid record of the United States Government in establishing such modern prisons as the penitentiary on McNeil Island, Washington, and the United States Industrial Reformatory at Chillicothe, Ohio, and Alcatraz Penitentiary in San Francisco Bay is one of the best evidences of progress and enlightened thinking in penology. J. C. B.

Little Boy Moon

LITTLE BOY ESKIMO, far away up there on Baffin Island, do you remember the Big Stranger that stalked you among the *tupiks* that summer day long ago? Probably you have forgotten. Three months seems a long time even to me looking north from among tall trees and taller houses; what must it seem to little you—but four years old—now that the sun has ceased to shine and the whole world is white in and about your igloo!

Did I frighten you, Tak-ke-ah-pik—Little Moon? I am sorry. I only wanted to take your picture. I couldn't explain in your language and if I had you couldn't have understood, being so small. I came ashore from the Big Black Oomiak seeking adventure, but when I spied you playing on the beach among the kyaks and sleeping huskies I forgot everything else but how adorable you were in your little white *at-tige* and hair-seal *komiks* and moved toward you, very quietly, hoping you wouldn't notice. But you did, and dropped your eyes and like a shy little animal began stealing away, out of range of my camera, until presently you had gained the protection of the nearest tent door, and were gone.

Yes, I was rude enough to follow you in—do you remember? I found you hiding on the skin couch behind your mother. Your mother and father were very friendly and when they saw what I wanted they tried to induce you to come forward and shake hands with the White Man. But you were far too shy for that; just kept your little brown face averted, even when you accepted a red jellybean, and everybody laughed but you. Afterwards I caught you peeking at me from the corners of your slant brown eyes.

Did you think I wanted to steal you?

Well, Little Moon, I did want to, but of course I wouldn't. You were too much loved and happy where you were, and you would have found my country very stupid and lonely after yours—no woolly huskies, no dancing curtains in the sky at night, no succulent strips of blubber to suck on, no roaring, ice-grinding seas to lull you to sleep. And you certainly wouldn't think much of our toys—tin trains, motorcars, leaden soldiers, Noah's arks stuffed with very peculiar animals indeed. No, you wouldn't have been happy.

But I did want your picture, so that my friends would know that there really are little live Eskimo dolls like you away up there in the Arctic. And, do you know, I got one, the next day when you weren't looking—just one small snap. You had gone over to the Hudson's Bay Company store with your mother, do you remember? You were left alone on the platform for a moment and I caught you before you knew it. *Nakomik*! (Thank you).

Some day I'll come back to Baffin Island and find you no longer Tak-ke-ah-pik but Tak-ke-aloock—a Big Moon paddling about in your own kyak. Then I will show you the picture and maybe you'll remember the Stranger who stalked you among the huskies and *tupiks* that long-ago summer's day, and we'll shake hands and smile happily over the adventure—Little Boy Eskimo.

LLOYD ROBERTS

Perils of Prosperity

By Willard L. Thorp
Director of Economic Research, Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.
[*Excerpts From an Address Before the Cotton Textile Institute*]

TO REQUEST the aid of government [in business] is a time-old procedure, appearing a century ago in the request for tariff protection and taking a multitude of forms in recent years. And also there are those who approach the problem from the other side, to impose the power of government upon industry presumably in the sincere belief that a better economic system will result. This is no sudden and recent development. The federal regulation of banks is more than seventy years old, of railroads more than fifty, and the Sherman Act was passed forty-six years ago. During the war we developed controls far exceeding those of the NRA. This process is cumulative. . . .

There may be some slackening of the trend during the next few years, for this tendency is always accentuated during depression periods, and some reaction appears with prosperity. But the trend must be recognized. I do not subscribe to those who see its rapid advance in European countries as a forecast of our own fate. But I do see the tendency as a persistent long-run characteristic of the American system. Frankly, no honest man can be content with our economic system as it attempts to function today.

We can paint a pretty picture of competitive markets and individual enterprises, but you and I know too many cases which do not follow the conventional pattern described by Adam Smith and John Stuart Mill. And no system can expect to survive a series of depressions like the last one, with its collapse of property values and the tragic burden of unemployment. . . .

I have no desire to appear as a prophet of bad tidings. But it can do no harm to remind you that if depression is around the corner behind us, it is also around the next corner in the future. Let us hope that it will be farther away than was the last corner when it first began to appear in prophecy, there. Already, I find evidence in isolated spots of the appearance of a "boom psychology." . . .

* * *

It needs little argument to demonstrate that the problems of prosperity are more difficult than those of depression. The tests of character are more severe under favorable than adverse conditions. Carelessness and waste are creatures of profitable times, not of depressions. I know no condition which is more dangerous for a business than a period of sustained high profits. Furthermore, I realize that the effort to prevent excesses is difficult and thankless. That's why prosperity problems are difficult.

Of course no single trade association can undertake the responsibility for keeping our entire economic system in order. However, it does have a responsibility for its particular industry. There, it must do all that it can to prevent the development of serious maladjustment.

What can it do? Obviously, it cannot direct the policies of its members without running afoul of the law about combinations in restraint of trade. However, it can see that its members make their policy decisions with their eyes open, and with facts before them. This may take the form of market analysis; it may take the form of industry information concerning production sales, orders, and inventories. It may take the form of improved cost records. It may even strike at the problem of existing capacity and new installation. It may appear in terms of price records. None of these can assure an industry of permanent health. However, in our type of economic system, with its emphasis on individual rights and competition, the best assurance that individuals will so operate in the commodity and capital markets as to maintain equilibrium, is by giving them the complete picture of the situation as a background for their decisions.

And this same information is something of a protection against the threat of new competitors in an industry which is already adequately expanded. Market data, cost records, and profit records may quickly discourage the invader who might add to the burdens of the industry, if he were basing his plan on limited information. So I urge you to encourage this type of activity to the utmost. It is no panacea, but it is essential if our industries, guided and misguided by competition, are to avoid serious maladjustments in the future.

There are three stages in connection with legislation which need consideration. The first is initiation. Here it is important to establish the principle that industry will not run to the Government for aid unless they have thought their problems through and are willing to see it through in government hands. We have had too much leaning on the Government, and this greatly increased the underlying trend toward regulation and interference.

Second is in the period of actual legislation. If industries were more aware of the character of their own problems, and more articulate in presenting them before Congress, we would have much more constructive legislation.

And finally, once the legislation is passed, we should do less cussing and more constructive thinking. . . .

* * *

On these problems, it seems to be right and proper that trade groups should assume the leadership. After all, the proper concern of government is with broad problems rather than the detail of individual cases. Breadth of understanding should reside in the trade associations where all factors in the industry are represented. And I am still enough of an idealist to believe that public officials can be influenced by careful analysis and impressive facts.

All these comments reflect my belief that the trade association has a most important part to play in our economic system. It has the opportunity of acting as the central point of focus, in contact with the forces within the industry and without the industry which are determining our future. In this position, there is one function in which the trade association has a special opportunity. There are so many ways of thinking. If I may picture them in extremes, there is the academic mind which reviews broad tendencies from a distance, and the business mind which concerns itself largely with immediate problems. . . . Trade associations are more and more devoting . . . meetings to broad discussions by individuals who may know nothing about the detail of the industry. The academic conventions are more and more including discussions of particular situations. . . .

We need economic leadership. The future includes both threat and promise. The complexity of our economic system has made it increasingly difficult for the individual to understand or influence developments by himself. Many problems are broader than his isolated situation. They require group study and group action.

Mirror of World Opinion

Scaling the Mountain by Stages

MANY people are so busy trying to devise ideal systems of social organization that they miss the obvious steps of honest work for the day's wage and honest pay for the day's work, of honest goods represented in advertising and sold for an honest price. They are so concerned with the reduction of armaments or the refusal to take the oath of allegiance as a gesture against war that they will not take the trouble to study the actual problems of materials and markets, of economic interdependence, of the relation of tariffs and trade agreements to the causes of war. Young men will even pledge themselves never to bear arms at their country's call, and then go out and act as pickets in a labor war in which their neighbors are being killed.

It is time to concern ourselves with dreams of Utopia when we have done our honest best to understand the complex problems of an industrial civilization, with a view to discovering hidden centers of selfishness and greed and bringing them to light where they may be eliminated. There is nothing recondite about honesty and decency. When we have done our absolute best in these directions, it will be time to discuss the ultimate organization of society. We cannot scale the mountain at a leap, but the next step we, every one, have power to take.—*Minneapolis* (Minn.) *Journal*.

Selling Character

SEEING how propagandists sell war to nations, how politicians seem to be able to sell any sort of quack nostrum to a gullible citizenry, a local business man asks: Why not sell character to youth by modern advertising methods?

If the same enthusiasm could be put into a campaign to impress youngsters that character really counts and that lack of it is the road to disaster, it would bring dividends. If the same brains and energy were used to sell character that are employed to sell real estate, autmobiles or cigarettes, we might have a smaller population in San Quentin. Youngsters might come to know the elements of character as they now know cars.

A few Neon signs on character might catch the eye of a generation that is out to get all that is coming to it. Putting more business into character would result in more character in business.—*Los Angeles* (Calif.) *Times*.

The Wide Horizon

Quiet on the Potomac

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

IT WAS of course a mission of peace that took President Roosevelt to South America. But it was not all world peace. Part of the reason for his absence from the country, and a very important part, is the contribution it makes to political and economic tranquillity within the United States. It was a well-timed, deliberately intentioned move. As the Chief Executive's sleek gray ship races through sunny equatorial waters, he is probably smiling at the radio reports reaching him from home: reports of continually improving business conditions, of increasing meloncutting, of factories falling far behind in deliveries, of business' forthright confidence that it can speedily re-employ all "employables," and above all else, of the large absence of speculation concerning reforms and revolutions to come.

Mr. Roosevelt is quite clearly riding the waves in more ways than one. He is doing what close observers of his past conduct thought he would do—adapting his policies to the dominant mood of the times. In any analysis of current events, it is necessary continually to remember the President's basic aim. There is no mystery about that. It is simple—to be a success. And, on the heels of his landslide victory, he has diagnosed the nation's mood with his usual political skill.

He does not spring to action with any vast new program. At his press conferences he refrained from giving any support to speculations involving new ventures. His only announced plan has been a thorough investigation of remedies for the agreed problem of tenant-farming. Nothing could be more conservative, in the finest sense of the word, than a plan to help people own their own farms, for widely dispersed landowning has always been the basis of the solidest and soundest civilizations.

* * *

Another conservative venture is under way in the investigations of governmental reorganization. Need for bringing order into the octopus ramifications of government has for decades been palpable; with the New Deal and its alphabetical offshoots, the need has multiplied. Now, with his electoral prestige, Mr. Roosevelt stands uniquely able to revise and reorganize the bureaucratic tangle. Should he cap a really efficient governmental reorganization with an effective broadening of the civil service, such a contribution to good government would indeed be notable.

Of course, we shall see what we shall see. The tenant-farming reform plan is a very long-range proposition, and too many Presidents have started out bravely to unsnarl Washington's red tape. The billing and cooing now going on between the Administration and business leaders is of course sensible and inevitable, but on at least two earlier occasions (generally coinciding with a period of good weather, just after a political triumph) we have seen much the same sorts of statements coming from the White House and the U. S. Chamber's headquarters across Lafayette Park. The situation is very simple, well illustrated by the old fable of the cloaked man, the wind and the sun. Much of business, having failed to get rid of the cloak with the winds of the political campaign, is turning on the sun of practical co-operation.

"If you can't lick 'em, jine 'em!" has of course leapt to everyone's lips. This is not intended to put disrespectfully the broad and statesmanlike attitude now adopted by business and the Administration alike. Political methods failed on Nov. 3 in the effort many of the industrial groups of the nation made to remove the features in the Roosevelt leadership which they found objectionable. So they turn to other methods.

* * *

The chief element of uncertainty is the coming Congress. The first Roosevelt Congress as well as that elected by the landslide of 1934 were in many respects more experimental than the President. Discretion given him in such laws as that governing the dollar, some aspects of relief, silver policy, and so on, served to head off more extreme measures than Congress itself was meditating. If the Tower-of-Babel majorities in the 1937 Congress continue this tendency, the major threat to stability and confidence might come from Capitol Hill rather than the White House. But the past Congresses were responding to what they conceived to be the temper of the people. If in 1937 that temper is more cautious and restrained, riding the returning tide of prosperity, then Congress too should be transquil on basic issues.

Remains the Supreme Court. Its decisions this winter may well knock more holes in the New Deal. What will Congress and the President do then? One of the most interesting cases, argued last week, was that involving the resolution under which President Roosevelt embargoed arms shipments to the Chaco, and for the alleged violation of which several big aircraft companies were indicted. If that neutrality resolution is thrown out, the rest of the nonpartisan neutrality legislation may fall as well, with depressing results on the Buenos Aires conference. But as Chief Justice Hughes carefully brought out during the argument, a line of precedents supports the arms embargo.

All in all, it is a placid Washington which—in the absence of the chief actor—starts off the second Roosevelt honeymoon.